Chicago Tribune.

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FROM WASHINGTON.

THE PUBLIC DEBT, $2,716,898,152.63.

Proceedings of Congress.

Passage of Senator Trumbull's Amendment to the Civil Rights' Bill.

STEAMBOAT DISASTERS

Loss of the U. S. Gunboat Narcissus and All on Board.

DETAILS OF THE LOSS OF THE ASHER AYRES.

Col. Baker Found Guilty of False Imprisonment.

A DISASTROUS FIRE.

Burning of the Cumberland Hospital at Nashville.

Great Conflagration at Franklin, Penn.—Loss $250,000.

THE FENIAN SCARE IN CANADA.

Later from Europe.

DEATH OF GIBSON, THE SCULPTOR.

French Troops to be Withdrawn from Mexico.

Official Statement of the Public Debt.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The following is a statement of the debt of the United States on the 1st of February, 1866:

Debt bearing coin interest	$1,197,140,787.40
Debt bearing currency	1,197,125,367.90
Matured debt not presented for payment	1,066,310.90
Debt bearing no interest	450,565,547.80
Total debt	$2,834,897,300.10
Amount in Treasury:	
Coin	$37,491,161.62
Currency	96,306,986.10— 127,492,147.97
Amount of debt less cash in Treas.	$2,716,898,152.63

The foregoing is a correct statement of the public debt, as appears from the books and Treasurer's returns in the Department on the 1st of February, 1866.

[Signed] HUGH McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.

SENATE.

On motion of Mr. BROWN, of Mo., it was resolved that the Joint Committee on Reconstruction be directed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law that the Congressional districts of the several States may be composed of contiguous territory, as nearly equal in population as may be practicable.

Mr. HOWARD, of Mich., introduced a bill to regulate the appointment of cadets to the Military Academy at West Point, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. WILSON, of Mass., introduced a bill to amend the act to provide for the better organization of the militia of the District of Columbia, and for the enrollment thereof

Chicago Tribune.

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

[illegible]

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1866.

DERBY ON RECIPROCITY.

We publish elsewhere the several points which Mr. E. H. Derby, Commissioner of the Treasury Department, suggests for the text of the proposed new Reciprocity Treaty with the British North American Provinces. Mr. Derby's pamphlet seems to have been made up purely from an Eastern stand-point, and, while favoring reciprocal free trade with Canada, he bases his arguments upon the most narrow and local grounds. We are not disposed, however, to quarrel with his reasons, while we agree, in the main, with his conclusions. It will be satisfactory to the West to find embraced in the proposed new treaty, the enlargement of the Welland and St. Lawrence canals, on the one hand, and the enlargement of water communication between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi River, on the other. We find the following statement in his report, of the length, dimensions and lockage of the Canadian canals:

"THE WELLAND CANAL, between Lakes Erie and Ontario—Length, 28 miles; locks, 26. Fall from Lake Erie, 330 feet. Locks, 150 feet by 26½ feet; depth 10 feet. Admits vessels of 400 tons, drawing 9 feet.

"ST. LAWRENCE CANALS.—Length, 41 miles. Locks, 27. Ascent from Montreal to [illegible] of Lake Ontario, 206 feet. Depth 9 feet. Admits vessels of 300 tons."

It is also stated in a foot-note that the St. Lawrence river, for nine miles below Montreal, has been deepened seven feet, to a width of three hundred feet, at an expense of less than $1,000,000, so that vessels drawing twenty feet of water can now come up to that city from the ocean.

The main features of the proposed treaty are: 1st. Absolute free trade between the United States and the British provinces in respect of all articles which either country may desire to buy from, or sell to, the other; 2d. The canal enlargements above specified, with free navigation to the vessels of both countries, upon their navigable waters, and no discriminating tolls upon their canals; 3d. Equal rights on the fishing grounds of the Northeastern coast; 4th, Equalization of the excise and customs duties of the two countries, to prevent smuggling. These features meet our cordial approbation, and we trust that a treaty may be negotiated upon that basis. Mr. Derby thinks that such a treaty will promote peace between the two countries, and lead to their ultimate union under one flag much sooner than the establishment of a line of military posts and custom houses along either frontier—in which we agree with him.

Having got so far in the right direction, Mr. Derby takes the back track, and proposes that coal, fish and lumber shall be excepted from the operation of the treaty, and that we shall impose a duty of one dollar per thousand feet on lumber, and ten per cent on coal and fish. Now this would be sheer nonsense if proposed upon its own merits, apart from any scheme of reciprocity. Cheap coal and cheap lumber are indispensable necessaries to the people of the United States, and especially to poor people. They ought not to be taxed at all. But in a treaty of reciprocity, it is apparent that the Canadians will insist upon the same freedom for coal and lumber that is accorded to grain, salt and manufactures. In fact, lumber constitutes the largest item of Canadian export to the United States under the existing treaty, and the free trade in lumber, has been mutually beneficial. It has enabled Canada to sell a large amount of the products of her forests, in a good market, it has enabled us to buy them at cheap rates. We cannot perceive the wit of excluding from the treaty the principal article which Canada desires to sell, and one which we [illegible] desire to buy.

As to coal, Mr. Derby shows that we import 400,000 tons from Nova Scotia, and export 200,000 tons to Canada. Upon this difference of 200,000 tons he would have us except coal from the treaty and impose a duty of ten per cent on it, because, as he says, the Nova Scotia coal comes into competition with our own coal. Well, if it does, so much the better. It will cost us less to keep warm and cook our food. Coal is the very last article, among the necessaries of life, in which competition should be fettered.

Mr. Derby gives us a pathetic chapter on fish. He shows that, but for fish, we should have had no fishermen, and but for fishermen no sailors, and but for sailors we should not have captured New Orleans nor put down the rebellion. He remarks also, on page 46, that fish are indispensable to Roman Catholics on Friday, and that they contain considerable phosphorus, which tends to renovate the human system. From all of which he arrives at the conclusion that fish should be "protected," and not allowed to come into the new treaty of reciprocity. Perhaps we could not show the absurdity of this exception more vividly than Mr. Derby has himself exhibited it. But these are minor imperfections—probably the result of local influences over which Mr. Derby has no control. The general scheme of the proposed treaty is a good one. It shows an "enlightened selfishness" which we are glad to meet with in a public document.

THE BAKER-COBB CASE.

The question raised by the trial at Washington of Gen. L. C. Baker, for the arrest of Mrs. L. L. Cobb, is simply whether the business of Pardon Brokerage is legitimate as to the parties interested, and one which is consistent with the dignity of the Government and the welfare of the country. If it is, then Mrs. Cobb is a persecuted woman, and Gen. Baker is a trespasser, though doubtless with good intentions. If it is not, then Mrs. Cobb is a great public nuisance, and Gen. Baker did well to "abate" her. The facts of the case are undisputed. A detective in the employ of Gen. Baker assuming the alias of Clarence Howell, employs Mrs. Cobb to obtain from the President a pardon. The following is a copy of the agreement to procure the pardon:

"WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 3, 1865.

"For and in consideration of the sum of $500, paid to me by Capt. Clarence J. Howell, I hereby agree as follows, to wit: To take from Capt. Howell his statement in regard to his case, and procure for him the full and complete pardon for his past offences. The money to be paid as follows: One hundred dollars on hand, and the remaining $400 on the delivery of said pardon on Monday evening, at 6 o'clock, and I further agree, that in case I do not succeed in getting the pardon as agreed, I will return to him the $100 received of him.

"MRS. L. L. COBB."

The following receipt appears on the back of the above:

"WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 3, 1865.

"Received on the within one hundred dollars.

"MRS. L. L. COBB."

In pursuance of the agreement which was signed on Saturday the pardon was obtained by Mrs. Cobb, as her testimony shows, on a personal interview with the President on the following Wednesday. Mrs. Cobb, when asked what are her means of influence for obtaining these pardons, coolly answered that "the results of her labor show her means of influence."

Now, either Mrs. Cobb has no means of influence with the President and his subordinates, but is a mere messenger, charging several hundred dollars for carrying papers to and fro, which any page of the masculine gender would carry for fifty cents, in which event she is an impostor, obtaining money under false pretences; or else she has some special means of influence, the nature of which it is due to the dignity of the Administration and the country that the people should know. We are unable to conceive of any such means of influence which would be pure or healthy, but this may be the fault of our imperfect conceptions. Still less are we able to conceive that any such influences would fail to excite the profoundest indignation in the bosom of that President who ostentatiously rebuked the lower moral standard of all his predecessors from Washington to Lincoln by returning with a flourish of trumpets a class of presents which they had quietly and politely accepted. It must be therefore that the President is wholly unaware of the seducing witchery which Mrs. Cobb has wrought upon his secretaries and lacqueys, or of the extent to which it has facilitated her somewhat questionable trade in his signatures. But now that this matter is made public, now that the people see that Gen. Baker is [illegible] on trial [illegible] ... the court in such a manner by the suppression of all testimony as to Mrs. Cobb's moral character, except upon the single point of her veracity, as to send it to the jury in a garbled condition, and secure Baker's conviction.

The decision of a petit jury has been said to be something not within [illegible] the depth of [illegible], and certainly Washington petit juries are as moralists as any. Gen. Baker's activity in the service of the [illegible] will also prejudice him in the estimation of many of the special friends of the President. But no decision that can be rendered by a Washington petit jury will satisfy the general mind that pardon-brokerage is a respectable business, that Mrs. Cobb is a persecuted angel, or that Gen. Baker, in breaking up her supply stand for the sale of Presidential pardons was acting out of the strict line of his duty.

THE WISCONSIN RAILROADS.

The bill introduced into the Wisconsin Assembly on Monday last respecting railroad freights is clearly within their powers, as the Constitution of that State reserves to the Legislature the power of recalling all charters and revoking all privileges heretofore granted to railroad corporations. Article II. of the Constitution of Wisconsin, clause 1, is as follows:

"Corporations without banking powers or privileges may be formed under general laws, but shall not be created by special act, except for municipal purposes, and in cases where in the judgment of the Legislature the objects of the corporation cannot be attained under general laws. All general laws or special acts enacted under the provisions of this section may be altered or repealed by the Legislature at any time after their passage."

This subjects the railroad companies to the control of the Legislature to the extent even of revoking their charters, if necessary. If the limitations imposed by the Legislatures on the railroad companies are offensive to the latter, they are equally at liberty to surrender their charters.

The bill now before the Legislature of Wisconsin obliges the several railroad companies of the State to receive and forward freight, without discrimination as to persons, at the established rates. Also that the rate of freights between any point on the Prairie du Chien and La Crosse Railroads and Milwaukee, be $4.00 per ton. From any point on the Northwestern road within two hundred miles of Chicago, for freight to Chicago, $4.00 a ton, and from stations more than two hundred miles from Chicago, not to exceed $5.00 per ton.

A further section provides that any road which violates these provisions shall forfeit $5,000 to the party aggrieved.

The above sections might, we think, be wisely amended by leaving the rates for the maximum distances $4 and $5 respectively, as designated above, but making the rates for shorter distances proportionate to the distance, instead of permitting the companies to charge as much for twenty miles as for two hundred. With such an amendment, the act would prove a powerful weapon against the railroad extortionists, who are sapping at once the prosperity of the Northwest and the sources of their own revenue.

THE FISHING BOUNTIES.

We trust Congress will pass the bill reported by Mr. Washburne, on Wednesday last, from the Committee on Commerce, to repeal the fishing bounties. Probably many of our readers do not know what the fishing bounties are. Fifty-three years ago Congress passed a law which said in effect that any person who should catch cod fish should be entitled to receive not only the market price of the fish, but a certain sum of money out of the National Treasury. That law continues in force to the present time, except that the bounty was increased in 1819. The amount of the bounty is three dollars and a half and four dollars per registered ton of the vessel employed in the cod fisheries. The sum annually taken from the treasury to pay the bounties is about half a million dollars. The bounty is not given to the whale fisheries, or the lake fisheries, but only to the cod and bank fisheries. It is a purely local affair, the profits of which are shared about equally by Maine and Massachusetts. The money, however, is paid by every tax payer in the United States.

The avowed purpose for instituting these bounties in the first place was to create a school of sailors, and the principal argument for continuing them at the present time, is that it is a venerable custom. We can conceive of no reason for paying bounties to cod fishers and withholding them from whale fishers. Nor can we see any reason for paying bounties to any class of fish catchers and withholding them from sailors generally. Nor, when we contemplate the present magnitude of our inland, coastwise and foreign mercantile marine, can we see any reason for paying bounties to those who catch cod-fish, and withholding them from those who shoot ducks, or trap beavers, or run down buffaloes, or raise swine, or dig coal, or do anything else admitted to be useful. If cod fishing is dangerous let those who eat cod fish pay for the hazards of the business. Let every tub stand on its own bottom. Above all things let Congress pay no heed to the argument based upon the antiquity of the fishing bounties. Antiquity had reasons for paying them, or she did not. If she had reasons, let us ascertain what they were, and see, first, whether they were good, and second, whether they are applicable to our time. If not, let them be brushed away, and we shall have half a million dollars a year either to apply on the national debt, or to comfort the pockets of tax-payers.

RAYMOND'S FANCY TRIMMINGS.

A specimen of the performances of the Blondin of the House, Mr. Raymond, is afforded by the following series of points which he recently presented to the body of which he is an interesting member:

"*First*, that we ought to accept the status of the Southern States as having revived under the President's guidance in their functions of self-government in the Union."

If this means, as it may, that we ought to accept the fact that the present condition of the Southern States is due to the President's guidance, most Republicans will admit it. If it means, as it may, that if the President's views on reconstruction conflict with those of the Republican majority in Congress, the latter ought to yield, then every Copperhead will indorse it.

"*Second*. That the House should decide on the admission of Representatives by districts, [illegible] but loyal men who can take the oath prescribed, holding all others as disqualified, the Senate acting in the same way in regard to representatives of States."

If the above means that the House should decide on the admission of Representatives by districts, after having first decided whether the State organizations which elected and returned them are republican in form, and whether they are elected by and truly represent the majority of the people of the States from which they come, then every Republican will agree with him.

If he means that neither House shall inquire for itself into the preliminary question whether the so-called State Government is republican in form, or represents a majority of the people, or was lawfully inaugurated, then every Copperhead will agree with him. His language admits of either construction.

"*Third*. That we should provide by law for giving to the freedmen of the South all the rights of citizens, in courts of law and elsewhere."

Here again if Mr. Raymond intends by the expression "all the rights of citizens" to include the right of suffrage, and if he intends to state that Congress shall provide by law for giving it to them, then he shows a good reason why his two previous points were not well taken, and confirms the votes of the Republicans in the House, stultifying his own.

But if he does not regard the right of voting as being included in "all the rights of citizens," then the Copperheads would agree with him. So spectators "can pay their money and take their choice."

"*Fourth*. Exclude from Federal offices all leading actors in the rebellion."

If Mr. Raymond means by limiting the exclusion to Federal offices, that all leading actors in the rebellion are to be freely admitted to all State offices, then all Copperheads will agree with him. If he means thereby to assert as a logical principle that no leading rebel shall have any office of trust or power while the Federal Government has power to prevent it, a principle that it just should be applied to State offices as well as Federal, then all Republicans will say amen!

"*Fifth*. Adopt such amendments to the Constitution as may seem wise to Congress and to the States, acting freely and without coercion."

Mr. Raymond knows that no Southern State, acting without so much of coercion as is implied in excluding its representatives and possibly remodelling its government, would pass any Constitutional amendment whatever. To secure the passage of the amendment abolishing slavery, the President set wholly aside and ignored eleven State Governments, which had been elected by the people, and substituted therefor as many Provisional Governments, organized by himself. If Mr. Raymond means that Congress may use the same degree of coercion that the President has used, then all Republicans will say—Agreed. But if he means that Congress has less power than its servant, the President, then all Copperheads will pat him on the back and say, "Good boy." Finally Mr. Raymond proposes

"*Sixth*. Take such measures of precaution as will prevent the overthrow in any State of a Republican form of government."

In this clause we verily believe Mr. Raymond is slightly hypocritical. He knows that four-fifths of the Republican party object to the experimental State organizations started at the South, alleging that they are not republican because they exclude four millions of American citizens from a share in the citizenship. The Republican party inserted a clause like the above in each of their State platforms at the last elections, meaning by it to express a desire that the elective franchise should be extended on some proper terms to [illegible] ... that the [illegible] Republican party have voted for negro suffrage in the language indicated, uses the language in defiance of its meaning to [illegible] that he agrees with the party he is in reality opposing. Taken as a whole, the document shows a commendable improvement on the part of its author in the rare art of aiming at [illegible] so as to hit it if it is a deer and miss it if it should prove to be a cow.

BISHOP COLENSO.

His Arrival in Natal and Some Remarkable Scenes Which Followed.

The *Times of Natal*—a journal published at Maritzburg, on the southeast coast of Africa, gives an interesting account of the famous Bishop Colenso's arrival in his diocese, and of some remarkable scenes which followed. The date of the *Times* is Nov. 22. From this account it appears that Messrs. Williams and Dickinson, two leading churchmen in the diocese waited upon the Bishop two days after his arrival and handed in their protest against his preaching in the Cathedral. The Bishop in reply affirmed his intention to preach there, as had been announced. As soon as the result of the interview had been made known, curiosity was aroused, it being quite well understood that the "Dean's party" would violently oppose the Bishop's intention. On Saturday evening following, it was uncertain what course the Bishop's party would pursue, but it became apparent that the entrance of the Bishop would be forcibly denied, and his friends made up their minds to appeal to the law. Accordingly, on Saturday night, Mr. Shepstone, the Bishop's registrar, applied to the Chief Justice and obtained an interdict restraining the Dean and church wardens from locking the doors of the Cathedral on Sunday. The document was served on the church wardens late Saturday night. On Sunday, morning large crowds gathered in front of the Cathedral to witness the anticipated fight. During the night the Dean had ordered the bell ropes to be taken from the bells, but an adventurous friend of the Bishop climbed up to one of the bells, attached a rope and rung out a lively peal. This brought increased numbers to the spot, and high excitement prevailed. At about 11 o'clock the Bishop, accompanied by his registrar, walked to the vestry door, rapped upon it, and the Dean, who was inside, wanted to know who was there. On being told "the Bishop," he said there was no admittance. Meantime Mr. Dickinson came out of the north door, and, standing inside the locked gates, addressed the crowd to the following effect: He assured them that it had been the intention of the church wardens to close the Cathedral that day, but they were compelled to bow to the highest legal authority in the Colony—the Supreme Court—from which court they last night had received an interdict, and in obedience to that document he now opened the doors, but before doing so he read the protest which he and his brother church warden had presented on Friday to Dr. Colenso. Mr. Dickinson then unlocked the gates, and the crowd rushed in, filling the sacred edifice in a few moments. The Bishop entered with the crowd. On reaching the chancel, Mr. Dickinson stopped His Lordship, and explained why he had opened the Cathedral; he also read the protest and interdict. After Mr. Dickinson had finished, the Bishop, in a calm and dignified voice, said:

"I am come to discharge in this church and diocese the duties committed to me by the Queen." Mr. J. W. Turnbull, in his capacity as Registrar to the Bishop of Capetown, then read the sentence of deprivation which had been passed upon the Bishop of Natal by the Bishop of Capetown in the same building. The Dean, who had during the proceedings turned toward the congregation, then solemnly pronounced the following utterance: "That which ye shall bind on earth shall be bound in Heaven. That stands ratified before the presence of the Almighty. Depart! Go away from this house of God!" The Bishop, however, ascended the chancel step, and the vestry door being shut quietly robed himself, and proceeded to read the usual service.

During this whole performance, the cathedral was filled with a motley crowd, such as was never before seen within its sacred walls. At the close of the service Bishop Colenso ascended the pulpit and preached from the text—Phil. I., vs. 9 and 10: "And this I pray, that your love may abound yet more and more in knowledge and in all judgment, that ye may approve the things that are excellent." The sermon is given in full in the Natal *Times*.

In the evening the cathedral was not opened, although it had been promised, but the "church wardens dined with the Bishop at the club," at about the hour at which the church was to be opened. But promises were made that it should be opened by the Bishop on the following Sunday, and thus the matter rested.

THE GENESEO CONVENTION.

Reply to H. V.—The Proposed Canal—Appropriation by Henry County for Surveys—Other Schemes Reviewed.

GENESEO, ILL., Jan. 26, 1866.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

Your Moline correspondent, H. V., in discussing the Geneseo Canal Convention, seems to be one of that class "who having eyes see not, and having ears hear not," and his conclusions something of the class of the old lady, who standing beside her red heated baking oven, soliloquizes: "Suppose Molly should get married and should have a baby, and suppose that baby should fall into that red hot oven, what a terrible calamity that would be!—to wit: Locks will be required at great expense, much time consumed in passing them, great expense in landing and keeping them, &c., &c. And then "suppose" you can get no water, and it is all a grand failure, etc.; and then goes on "supposing" that the people, who are in as dead earnest in this matter as they were in putting down the great slaveholders' rebellion, are all fools and don't know what they want, and that the Government, and all its agents, haven't any common sense left, and finally "suppose" the whole thing become unnecessary by the railroad monopolies enlarging their facilities and taking the business all away from the canal, what a great loss of time and money that will be, and all for the dear people to pay. Why, bless his dear, benighted old soul, the people, the honest, hard-working people, are determined to relieve themselves of the great incubus that monopolies have thrown over them, and this canal route seems to be the great and last means of relief; and the people of Henry county, through the Board of Supervisors, have promptly appropriated $1,000 to aid in making the survey, and that, with other sums from other counties along the route, is now being expended by a committee appointed by the people, and the most experienced and scientific engineers are now making a thorough survey of the route, upon whose report even H. V. can rely, and be safe in investing his money.

Our Rockford and Rock River friends together with the friends of the widening of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, will no doubt find, the Ship Canal route advocated at the Geneseo Convention, the great Feasible National route, not only for the relief of the great Northwest, but for their especial relief, as Rock River can only be made navigable by canals, and the proposed feeder will be a navigable canal along the banks of said river from Rockford down, thereby giving the whole Rock River Valley the best [illegible] communication, it can possibly have both east and west, and opening all our coal fields to their easy access. And all attempts to render such streams as Rock River, Des Moines or Fox River navigable, have proved futile, although hundreds of thousands of dollars have been expended in the attempt—while the great length of the route through Rock River to Green Bay forbids any hope of its ever being an outlet for the commerce of the great Northwest, and the amount of money appropriated to Wisconsin and expended for that route shows it to be impracticable. D.

SORGHUM MANUFACTURE.

A Report from Northern Indiana to the Michigan Cane Growers' Association—The Crop of 1864—Amount and Quality of Product, etc.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

LIMA, Indiana, Jan. 22.

Messrs. C. Cory & Sons, sorghum manufacturers, of this place, prepared a report of their operations for the past season for the late Michigan State Cane Growers' Association. It contains points that will interest your readers, showing the condition and progress of this class of enterprises in this part of the State. I give extracts from the report.

AMOUNT OF PRODUCT.

The past season was one of more than ordinary success in this enterprise. The amount of sorgo syrup manufactured in this county and the one adjoining it in your State, is estimated at upwards of 100,000 gallons. The quality is generally good, and a considerable amount of it is showing a natural tendency to granulation. These syrups were produced from nearly every species of cane and variety of soil, and with nearly every method and degree of cultivation. The varieties, however, generally preferred and cultivated are the Chinese and Otaheitan.

HARVESTING THE CANE.

We have nothing special to relate in reference to harvesting our cane, except that, for the ease of handling, we bind it in small bundles with two bands, soon after it is stripped and cut, and store it away to mature, in good sized shocks or under shelter, standing it on end instead of cording. In this way it is kept without injury from three to six weeks, and the last worked up generally produces the best syrup and the most sugar. Where the crop is not wanted for seed purposes, we prefer harvesting early in its milk or green state, and then maturing in the shock, as above stated. Yet, for the last four years, we have been uniformly successful in making sugar in large proportion, especially from the Otaheitan sugar cane variety, in every degree of ripeness from the first heading out to its full maturity.

HANDLING THE CANE.

Of the cane crushers now in use, we prefer, except in instances where steam or water power is used, the vertical with sweep, as better economizing the applied power, and as pressing closer and giving greater speed. We have no confidence in the pretence which professes, by use of self-regulating rollers, to press out the saccharine juices at the nice dividing point which leaves the glutinous and other foreign substances with the refuse stalk. This separation certainly belongs not to any crusher, however well regulated or adjusted.

THE EVAPORATORS.

Mostly in use in this and in adjoining counties are of our own invention, and patented by us in 1861. The one used by ourselves, though but four feet by twelve in size, has been made to run at the rate of near half a barrel of finished syrup per hour, and also at an average of eleven gallons per hour through the day. Its great success in producing granulated sugars is attributed to its pre-eminent clarifying properties, by which its obstructing impurities are thrown out.

QUALITY OF PRODUCT.

Our sugars of this year's manufacture are similar to those [illegible] as at your former [illegible]. Our most successful method of separating and drying them is by centrifugal action, using a cylinder with perforated sides, and rotating with great rapidity. By the spare use of alcohol, applied to the sugars in their [illegible] state, we are able to remove most effectually [illegible].

WHAT IS [illegible]

What we seem to mostly used now for ou[illegible] yet further advancement, are, first, crushers of still greater capacity, to fully better with the capacity of our large [illegible] and, secondly, facilities for drying out [illegible] on a cheaper and more extended [illegible]. We have no question but that the [illegible] will be [illegible] successful with our Northern producers.

SENATOR HOWE'S SPEECH.

The pressure of telegraphic and other original matter, has constrained us reluctantly to forego publishing in full the very able speech of Senator Howe, of Wisconsin, on the all-absorbing question of the day—the reconstruction of the Southern States. Throughout, it was logical and dignified, though caustic. Senator Howe is one of the clearest heads in the Senate, and will faithfully represent the party by whose votes he holds his office. He is no trimmer for either Executive or popular favor, but speaks the truth as God has given him to see it, and if it places him ahead of others, he waits for them to come up to him. The following extracts give more fully than our telegraph synopsis heretofore published, the pith of his speech on the mooted questions of "State suicide," and the power of Congress to establish provisional or territorial governments over the Southern States.

The President is pleased to say that by these acts "the States attempting to secede placed themselves in a condition where their vitality was impaired, but not extinguished, their functions suspended but not destroyed." I am, myself, quite unable to find any clause of the Constitution which discriminates between those acts which impair the vitality of a State and those which extinguish it. Nor do I comprehend that principle of philosophy which admits that any form of life can be impaired and yet cannot be extinguished. With all deference I should suppose that any form of vitality in order to be sure against extinction, should be proof against deterioration. But I am not disposed to insist upon this criticism.

Nor do I think it worth while for the great Union party to divide upon the question whether the Constitution requires us to say that the functions of a State in a given emergency are "suspended" or "destroyed." Being classed with the radicals this year, I acknowledge a leaning to the more positive forms of expression. I have, therefore, rather insisted upon the theory of suicide. But rather than disrupt our organization I think I could compromise upon that of syncope. But it is conceded that the functions of the rebel States were suspended, were gone. Perhaps the most succinct and apposite term to be found in the American lexicography would be to say they were "played out." At all events they were suspended. Now, that is precisely what ailed Lazarus. When he had lain four days in the grave and already stunk, it was only because his "functions were suspended." [Laughter.] Nevertheless, "Jesus said unto them plainly, *Lazarus is dead*," notwithstanding he knew he could raise him from the grave. And so I say these rebellious States are dead. But I know although they have lain in the grave four years, and smell worse than Lazarus did, [laughter,] yet the recreative power of the nation can make them live again. Indeed, the suspension of the functions is sure death to a man or a State.

But, first, who shall answer that question? What department of the Government is charged with the duty of declaring from time to time the pleasure of the United States? No one pretends that the judicial department has this power. But there are those who argue that it is for the President to decide when those functions shall be restored, and that he has already decided it. I do not myself understand that the President has decided that question. If he had done so, I think he would not have withheld so important a fact from Congress, when he made his annual communication upon "the state of the Union." I have carefully read that well-considered and able message. I found an unequivocal declaration that the functions of those States which attempted to secede have been suspended, but I find no intimation that they have been restored.

And manifestly it is not within the purview of his official duty to restore them. It is the province of the President to execute the national will, not to expound it. He is placed in command of the Army and Navy, to enable him to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed," not that they be wisely made. With all that power in his hands he cannot rightfully so much as transfer an old musket from one citizen to another without the warrant of the United States, tested by a judge, declaring the right of the claimant to have it. The President cannot fix the price to be paid for an acre of the public domain, nor the duty to be paid upon the importation of a pound of tea. Is it supposable that the people who withheld from the Executive the right to legislate upon such trifling concerns would authorize him to fix the terms upon which eight million people, who had forfeited their lives by law, should be organized into eleven States of the Union? I am not only confident that this is the last power which the people would confer upon the executive department, but I am persuaded it is the last power which the present Executive would consent to exert; and that not solely or mainly because of the unsuitableness of his office for ascertaining the national will upon the question, but chiefly because of his personal relations to and his possible interest in the question to be determined.

Do Senators comprehend what consequences result necessarily from restoring the functions of those States? It will add fifty-eight members to the House of Representatives, more than one-fourth of its present number. It will add twenty-two members to this Senate, nearly one-half its present number. The Constitution designed the Legislature to be independent of the Executive. But what independence has that Legislature into which the Executive may at his pleasure pour so many votes? The Queen of Great Britain has no such power over the Parliament of the realm. She may constitutionally add that number of votes to the House of Lords, but it is beyond the stretch of her vast prerogatives to add a vote to the Commons. But this is not all. Restoring the function of States to the people of those lately rebellious districts adds eighty votes to the Electoral College which chooses the President and the Vice President of the United States. Suppose the present incumbent of the White House was ambitious of a re-election—the supposition is in no wise derogatory to him—that is an ambition which becomes any distinguished citizen of the Republic, and no one better than himself. But suppose he were, as some aspirants for that exalted place have been, not over-scrupulous as to the means by which he secured his election; who is so blind as not to see the terrible advantage which would be placed in his hands by conceding him the power to add to the vote of the Electoral College more than one-third of its present number?

A few years since we heard much of a set of fellows in San Francisco who were designated as ballot-box stuffers. But what ballot-box stuffing ever known in San Francisco could parallel that which such a concession of power to a candidate for the Presidency would legitimate?

* * * * * *

But gentlemen say this is radical, and the times demand conservative measures. Why, sir, if gentlemen will say what it is they wish to conserve, I can better say whether this will answer their purpose.

If they wish to conserve the supremacy of the nation, this will ensure [illegible]; it retains authority in the hands of the nation until the late belligerents are prepared to wield it in harmony with the national interests. If they wish to conserve the equality of men, this enables them to do it, for it will enable the nation to forbid any class of men from being placed beyond the protection of law. If they wish to conserve the integrity of the States, this will enable them to do it, for it respects the rights of every State which has not forfeited its own functions. If they wish to protect the national debt, this will enable them to do it, for it guards that debt, for a time at least, against the machinations of those who are most hostile to it. If they wish to conserve the people of the revolted States against the payment of the rebel debt, this enables them to do it. If they wish to conserve the peace in those insurrectionary districts, this enables them to do it, and to employ for that purpose the whole authority and the whole power of the nation. If they wish to conserve the cause of emancipation, it will enable them to do it, for it will enable them to make emancipation a blessing to both the master and the freedman. If they wish to conserve what loyalty there is in those districts, and to hasten its development, this will enable them to do it, for it will demonstrate to the world that it is no longer dangerous to be loyal. If they wish to conserve the rights of those Union men whose fidelity has been visited with penalties, by rebel tribunals, or to conserve those rights which now rest upon the decrees of our own military tribunals in the revolted districts, this will enable them to do it.

☞ The amendment to the Constitution striking out the "three-fifths of other persons" clause, and limiting representation in Congress to the enfranchised population, passed the House by the splendid vote of 120 ayes against 46 noes. Among the nays were the following Republicans: Messrs. Baldwin, of Massachusetts; Eliot, of Massachusetts; Hale, of New York; Jenckes, of Rhode Island; Noell, of Missouri; Phelps, of Maryland; Randall, of Kentucky; Raymond, of New York; Rousseau, of Kentucky; and Whaley, of West Virginia.

Noell, of Missouri, should not be classed with the Republicans. He joined the Copperheads and ex-rebels at an early day of the session, and basely betrayed those who elected him, for which he is execrated all over Missouri. Whaley, of West Virginia, Phelps, of Maryland, and Randall, of Kentucky, have exhibited the white feather on several recent votes. Raymond's vote is what might be expected of that little trimmer; but we cannot divine the motives that actuated Baldwin and Elliott, of Massachusetts, and Jenckes, of Rhode Island, to vote with Copperheads against the amendment. Were they intimidated by the talk of the President *pro tem.* to a "distinguished Senator?" If so, they had better resign and let their constituents send up to the capital Representatives made of sterner stuff, men of a little personal independence.

☞ The CHICAGO TIMES heads a long and labored editorial "Defeat of Thaddeus Stevens," in which it undertakes to show that old Thad. has been beaten in his undertaking to carry through the House an amendment to the Constitution limiting representation in Congress and votes in the electoral college to the enfranchised classes of population.

If the astute editor of that print will examine the fourth column of the same page of his paper, he will find recorded among his Washington despatches the announcement that old Thad.'s "representation amendment" passed the House by ayes 120, noes 46—majority 74 votes—being nearly a three-fourths majority. That don't look much like a "defeat of Thaddeus Stevens, Esq." on his amendment.

Lieut. Col. [illegible], the youngest son of the poet, and last survivor of his family, died recently at Cheltenham, in the seventy-second year of his age.

PROTECTION vs. FREE TRADE.

The Illinois Staats Zeitung's Views on the Subject.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

I find in Wednesday's issue of the German Republican organ of this city—the *Staats Zeitung*—an article on the tariff controversy so clearly and ably written that I desire to place a translation of it before the readers of the TRIBUNE. The *Zeitung* discusses the subject very candidly and places the disadvantages of foreign free trade and the necessity of protection before its readers in a strong light, and as it seems to me, entirely overthrows the arguments of its New York Free Trade correspondent. The Germans of Chicago, so far as I can ascertain, are almost unanimously opposed to the dogmas of the Free Traders, and are in favor of maintaining the present high wages system of the United States. Please insert the following, and charge the moderate space it may occupy in your columns to your correspondent.

PROTECTION.

Free Trade vs. a Protective Tariff.

[Translated from the Illinois Staats Zeitung.]

We have so far taken very little notice of the so-called free trade agitation, which has been stirred up by New York importers, and conducted mainly hitherto by the same persons who during the war accepted a hostile position to the Government and to the Union, although we have followed the agitation with attention. It has not appeared necessary to us so far to oppose a system so manifestly against the interests of the whole country, against the development of the natural wealth of the country, against the interests of the farmer and the workingman, and the adoption of which at the present time would lead to nothing but repudiation of the national debt, immense increase of the internal taxes with direct taxation, the ruin of the country and mainly of the working classes, that it appears inconceivable that it should gain favor with so practical a nation as the American people.

Our New York correspondent unsheathed his sword in his letter, in our columns to-day in favor of free trade and against a protective tariff; and while we have all possible respect for his views of political economy, yet we cannot permit them in our columns without protest; and while we protest against his views it becomes our duty to define our position on this question, merely acknowledging that we do not concur or intend to enter into a controversy on the subject with our correspondent.

The Constitution of the United States empowers Congress to levy and collect taxes, duties and imposts in order to pay debts, and to care for the general defence and welfare of the United States.

The levying of duties on imports is consequently designated by the Constitution as one of the means whereby the expenses of the Government are to be defrayed.

The following is the twelfth plank of the Republican Platform of 1860:

"That while providing for the support of the General Government by duties upon imports, sound policy requires such an adjustment of these imposts as to encourage the development of the industrial interests of the whole country; and we commend that policy of national exchanges which secures to the working men liberal wages, to agriculture remunerating prices, to mechanics and manufacturers an adequate reward for their skill, labor and enterprise, and to the nation commercial prosperity and independence."

The plank of the Republican platform has justified its existence throughout the war, for we owe to it mainly the prosperity in which the country rejoices at the end of one of the greatest and most bloody wars known to history. We are indebted to that plank for the fact that our manufactures are thriving, that workingmen are making good wages; we are indebted to it for the fact that we are free from direct taxation on houses and lands, that our internal taxes are not much higher than they are now, and that we are enabled to pay the interest on our debt, and that with the present policy continued we shall be enabled to pay the debt itself by and by.

"Free Trade" sounds prettily and is well calculated to deceive the unwary. So does "Democracy" sound well considered as a party name, and yet what friend of true freedom, what friend of the rights of mankind and of the equality of all men, would be deceived by even that name to connect himself with the political party in the United States, which has practiced oppression and secession in the name of "Democracy?"

We adhere to the plank from the Republican platform cited above, just as much to-day as ever, and with even more tenacity, because the country is to-day burdened with a debt of which we had no conception in 1860, and to pay the interest thereon and the debt itself, we have nothing to rely upon besides our internal revenue and the duties on foreign imports. [illegible]

At the present moment free trade would have exactly the opposite effect. The abrogation of our present tariff, either in whole or in part, would necessitate a very considerable increase of the internal taxes, and, without doubt, give us direct taxation on real estate, and the country is not prepared for this.

Our correspondent thinks that "the workmen in the cotton and woollen mills could easily perceive that they themselves derive no benefit from the protection claimed by the present high tariff; in fact, the whole advantage of it ensures to the stockholders of the New England factories, who make large profits out of their labor." This sentence is only partly correct, and therefore entirely false. To be sure, a good share of the profits goes into the pockets of the manufacturers. As our correspondent says, they are getting twenty-five, thirty-five, yes, as high as fifty per cent in dividends. Let this be granted, with the remark, however, that these great profits have been made [illegible].

[illegible]

The Duty on Wool.

WINONA, Minn., Jan. 28, 1866.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

Throwing out of the account those farmers who raise a few sheep more or less, the number of wool growers in this country in [illegible] not have exceeded 4,000 to 4,500, if indeed the number is so great, and that number is not much exceeded at the present time. The consumers of wool may be numbered by the population in the whole country. All have to wear woollen clothes. The item of wool has received legislative protection under every tariff passed in this country, (at present it amounts to 10 and 15c per pound) and it is pertinent to inquire, 1st. Wherein is the justice of taxing the *whole people* at this rate on an article of absolute necessity, for the benefit of a few wool growers? 2d. How is it, that wool growers, protected ever since the formation of the Government, have been able to increase the production of raw wool from 45,000,000 pounds in 1840, only to 52,520,000 pounds in 1850, and to 60,510,000 pounds in 1860? and 3d. Is there any experience showing that wool growers prosper better without than with legislative protection?

The answer to the first question I will leave to the "enlightened selfishness" of every consumer of wool. Think of it growers of cotton, of corn and wheat, and you men who work for wages, ought you to be taxed for the benefit of these 4,000 or 5,000 wool growers?

The answer to the second question is fully contained in the statement of the results of the wool growers' work. Surely, say "plain people," there is something wrong in the system, if in all this time the business does not increase more rapidly. If seventeen millions of people in 1840 produced forty five millions of pounds of wool, twenty-three millions in 1850 should have produced sixty-two millions of pounds, and thirty-one millions in 1860 should have produced eighty-two millions of pounds. The population increased nearly 80½ per cent from 1840 to 1860, the quantity of wool produced only about 34½ per cent. Thus it is seen that wool growing under the stimulus of legislative protection, has advanced backward. But let us look further into the matter. Most of the wools imported into the United States are of a low, coarse quality, and in a partially washed condition; the remainder, say one-quarter to one-third, being of a finer grade and unwashed, is the grade which when cleaned may compare in quality with that grown by a part of our wool growers. The average loss in weight on the unwashed and partially washed, together, in preparing and scouring for manufacture, is over 50 per cent., or in other words, every two pounds imported yields less than one pound of wool. It is ascertained, that in the countries whence we import raw wools, the transportation expenses from the interior to the seaboard, which necessarily enter into the dutiable cost, average 3½ to 5 cents per pound, in its unwashed condition, equal to 5 and 6 cents on each pound of clean wool. Now, if to this be added the necessary shipping charges and expenses to bring it here, amounting over and above the import duty, to about 15 per cent on its cost at port of shipment, it looks as if our wool growers at home had as wide a margin of protection, as to render any legislative protection on this article of first necessity and universal consumption entirely superfluous. Not content with ten to fifteen cents a pound protection, they ask continually for more; of whom? of every man who wears woollen clothes. That is to say, we are asked to tax our entire population at this rate to support 4,000 to 5,000 wool growers, who do not appear able to succeed with the aid of the tax. But, farmer A. who succeeds in raising cotton and wheat without legislative protection, in the kindness of his nature, gives a willing ear to the complaint of his neighbor B., who prefers to raise wool for a living, and is made to believe that if this tax is removed his neighbor will be ruined. Indeed, the poor wool grower himself has been made to believe the same thing; and he has been going on for the last twenty years, without being able to increase his business, relying upon legislative protection, instead of his own energy, thrift and skill. This brings me to a consideration of the third question.

Every farmer who takes care of his sheep and cattle intelligently, knows that to succeed he must diversify and mix his feed, and that his ability to extend his business in the growing of sheep and cattle, depends upon his ability to feed them properly. Well, it is just so with the manufacturers of wool. To increase the business of supplying consumers, they must "diversify and mix their feed," that is, the grades and qualities of wool. This legislative protection or bounty given the wool-growers, confines the manufacturer to one class of wool, and thus limits his means of supplying the consumer, which in turn reacts upon the wool-grower, by limiting the market for the raw material, which introduces monopoly and uncertain and great fluctuation in prices. Hence, it is a necessity to the manufacturer, and by logical sequence to the wool-grower, that foreign wools should be admitted free of duty. But, says the timid wool-grower, has this plan ever succeeded? Yes, and no other plan will ever succeed in placing the business of growing wool in this country on a stable basis. All intelligent men in this country are familiar with the status of the landed interest in England. This interest for the main part owns the land, which the farmers cultivate and grow sheep upon, paying a heavy rental to the landlord. Up to 1828, wool growers in England were protected by a large import duty on the foreign article of 12 cents per pound. The production of wool from 1809, when it was 92,344,000 pounds, rose to 111,622,729 pounds in 1828, that is, 20 6-10 per cent. In 1828, the duty on foreign wool was removed, and admitted free; and the production of wool was increased from 111,622,729 pounds in 1828, to over 300,000,000 pounds in 1856, being in 28 years an increase of 169 per cent. The importation of foreign wool was very largely increased, and enabled the manufacturer to "diversify and mix his feed," and thus extend his market and his ability to consume the raw wools raised at home. Does Wool Grower inquire, "is this all that produced this great change?" No, not all. A little more free trade was applied, by taking off the duty on all dye stuffs, and every foreign article that was used by the manufacturer in producing the fabric. This is the way free trade becomes protective to the best and lasting interest of producer and consumer alike. Instead of paying a bounty to one class, by taxing another class, it leaves men to choose their buyer and seller as interest dictates, and if a people be free, energetic and industrious, it gives free play to these qualities. I need hardly say that the aristocratic landholder in England, a very different sort of man from the farmer landowner in this country, opposed the removal of this bounty to his wool growing. He said he would be ruined, but the result shows that he was benefited by the change, as well as the consumer. In the twenty-eight years succeeding the removal of the bounty, he increased his production 169 per cent—in the twenty-eight years previous, and aided by the bounty, he could increase it but 20 6-10 per cent. His case and that of the wool grower in this country are parallel; if not, the difference is in favor of the American wool grower, for he has abundant cheap land to work upon. Free trade in wool, will benefit grower and consumer alike.

RECIPROCITY TREATY.

Proposed Basis for a New Treaty.

Bill for Extending the Present Treaty One Year.

The following are the points suggested in the pamphlet of Mr. E. H. Derby, recently laid before Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury, for a new treaty of reciprocal free trade with the provinces of British North America:

First. That neither party shall establish or maintain, either in the Provinces or on the waters that flow into the Gulf of St. Lawrence, or within fifty miles of the same, any free port whatever.

Second. That each party shall make all reasonable exertions to discountenance and punish illicit trade between each of the provinces and their vessels and the United States, by allowing no shipments except by proper manifests and documents, and with reasonable security against smuggling.

Third. That each party may impose any duties and imposts whatever upon spirits, malt, malt liquors, wines, cordials, tobacco and its products, silks, satins, laces, velvets, sugar and molasses from the sugar cane, coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, broadcloth, and cotton cloth worth more than one dollar per pound, with this proviso, that each party shall impose duties of at least sixty cents per gallon on spirits and cordial, of at least fifteen cents per pound on manufactured tobacco and leaf, and four cents per pound on coffee, spices and cocoa, and two dollars per pound on silks, satins, velvets and laces, imported into either country.

Fourth. That the schedule of articles to be imported free, be changed as follows, viz: the articles of cotton, lumber, fish and coal to be taken therefrom and the additions made which are suggested in the annexed draft of a treaty.

Fifth. That specific duties of $1 per thousand board measure, on lumber, ten per cent on coal and fish be imposed. That no duties exceeding twenty per cent be imposed on any products of each country not enumerated.

Sixth. That any citizen of either country may take a patent or copy-right in the other by one process not more costly than the process here.

Seventh. That goods received in Canada through or from the United States [illegible] shall be valued in gold for duty at the cost in the country where they were produced, as if they had come direct, and *vice versa* on importations through Canada.

Eighth. That no discrimination shall be made on tolls on Canadian canals or railways in favor of vessels or goods passing between Lake Erie and points below Ogdensburgh, as against parties using the Welland Canal only. That no export duties or charges of any kind be imposed on American timber from Maine, descending the St. John River.

Ninth. That navigation for vessels drawing 12 to 14 feet each be secured through Lake St. Clair around the Falls of Niagara, down the St. Lawrence and into Lake Champlain, for both countries, and that the canal from Lake Michigan to the Illinois River be deepened.

Tenth. That vessels built in either country may be sold and registered in the other, on payment of five dollars per ton, for a limited period.

Eleventh. That the treaty be extended to Newfoundland, Western Columbia and Vancouver's Island.

Twelfth. And if possible, that the rights to the fisheries conceded by treaty of 1818 and re-established by Reciprocity Treaty, be made perpetual.

The following is the proposed act for a continuation of the existing treaty one year:

An Act to provide for the temporary renewal of the treaty of Reciprocity with Great Britain and the British Provinces of North America.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress Assembled: SECTION 1. That the President of the United States is hereby authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to enter into a treaty with the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and with each and all of the British Provinces of North America, either severally or in their aggregate capacity, for the extension of the treaty between said parties and the United States, to regulate the trade between said Provinces and the United States, which was ratified June 5th, 1854, for the further term of one year from the 17th day of March, A. D. 1867, when the same shall terminate.

SEC. 2. Such extension shall not be made until the Province of Canada has repealed all duties and taxes whatever on the products of the United States that during such extension shall be imported into Canada, or shall be held in bond when such extension shall take effect, viz.: Salt, cars, locomotives, vehicles of all kinds, machinery, furniture, tools, implements, soap, starch, books, shoes, boots, leather, [illegible], tacks, bricks, watches, music and musical instruments, clocks, tin and wooden ware, [illegible] coarse shawls, satinets, and sheetings and shirtings, [illegible] seventy-five cents per gallon [illegible] free ports on Lakes Huron and Superior.

SEC. 3. Said treaty for extension shall also provide that the United States may impose any internal taxes on the productions of the provinces which they levy upon their own products of the same kind.

SEC. 4. The President of the United States is hereby authorized to appoint two persons, of suitable character and ability, commissioners or envoys, to negotiate a treaty with said United Kingdom and with said Provinces, either jointly or severally, to regulate the commerce and navigation between the respective territories and people of said Province and the United States, on terms reciprocally beneficial.

SEC. 5. It shall be the duty of such commission to provide, if possible, for the permanent security of the fisheries of the United States, to secure the free interchange of the chief products of art and manufacture, as well as the products of the forests and agriculture, and other products, between said Provinces and the United States, to secure, if possible, the discontinuance of any free ports that may endanger revenue, and the assimilation of duties on articles taxed by the two countries, and the removal of all charges for lights and compulsory pilotage, and all discriminating tolls and duties, and for improved navigation between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi around the Falls of Niagara, and between Lake Ontario, Montreal and Lake Champlain.

SEC. 6. A suitable compensation for said commissioners, and for their clerk hire, office rent, and other expenses, not to exceed in the aggregate ——, shall be fixed and determined by the Secretary of the Treasury.

SEC. 7. All articles produced in any of the Provinces, which, under the provision of the treaty for extension, if made, shall be freely admitted into Canada, from the United States, shall, during the year of extension, be freely admitted into the United States, from Canada, if produced in that country.

Locomotive Explosion on the Lowell (Mass.) Railroad—Several Persons Injured.

[From the Boston Post, 30th ult.]

A sad, and it is feared fatal accident, took place at Winchester, on the Lowell Railroad, yesterday afternoon, by the explosion of one of the locomotives belonging to that road. It appears that the freight train, drawn by the Engine Essex, reached that place about half-past two o'clock, and switched off upon a side track to set off a car. This was done, and as the engine was about to start the train again the boiler exploded with a loud report, making a wreck of the machine and sending portions of it in every direction.

At the time of the explosion the flag man at the crossing was at his post of duty, and very near the engine, and he was struck by the flying missiles and very severely injured. He was reported dead upon the arrival of the first news of the disaster in this city, but we learn that he was alive when the train due here at [illegible] o'clock came through Winchester, although it is considered doubtful if he survives. We did not learn his name.

The engineer, Mr. Pingree, was considerably scalded about the head and face by the escaping steam, but the fireman fortunately escaped injury.

The force of the explosion was felt a considerable distance, and by it and the flying pieces of the wreck, many of the windows in the large three-story [illegible] about a hundred and fifty feet from the crossing, were broken.

Every attention was paid to the unfortunate victims of the occurrence by the railroad employes and the citizens of Winchester. We understand the locomotive was considered an excellent one, and the cause of the accident is of course unknown.

Shipwreck of a Brazilian Colony.

[From the Mobile Register, Jan. 27th.]

We regret to hear of the disastrous result of the first shipment of colonists sent out for Brazil under the auspices of Major Hastings, to whose kindness we are indebted for the following particulars:

The schooner Neptune, chartered for the purpose by Major H., sailed from New Orleans on the 27th December, with forty-two emigrants, bound for Rio Janeiro. On the 4th inst. she went ashore in a gale of wind, on the coast of Cuba, twenty-six miles from Havana—whether to the eastward or westward of that port, we are not informed. The schooner struck upon a projecting rock, and in such a position that, happily for the passengers and crew, as well as almost miraculously, they had only to step from the vessel to the rock, and were all saved. They also saved all their baggage and personal effects. The violence of the gale and the marvellousness of the escape may be inferred from the fact that the vessel went to pieces within two hours after striking.

The colonists made their way to Havana. From thence some went to Mexico, some returned to Florida, and some of them, being Alabamians, came by the steamship Guiding Star to New Orleans, and thence to Mobile, where they arrived on Thursday. It is said that the Captain of the schooner—whose name we did not learn—attributes the disaster to some defect in his compass.

Maj. Hastings, although feeling this calamity very sensibly, is still resolute and hopeful in his enterprise, and informs us that the colonists with whom he has conversed avow their intention to renew the effort, after a visit to their old home and friends.

RAILROAD FREIGHTS.

Comparative Tables of Freight Charges on Western Railroads in 1860 and 1865.

We copy from the *Times* the following tables of freight tariffs on the principal railroads running west and north from this city, in 1860 and 1865.

THE NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

In 1860 the rates of freight from the following places on the Northwestern railroad (now the Wisconsin division of the Northwestern railroad) were as follows:

Distance, miles	From Chicago to	First class, per cwt.	Second class, per cwt.	Third class, per cwt.	Fourth class, per cwt.
91	Janesville	$0.25	$0.22	$0.19	$0.17
111	Ft. Atkinson	0.25	0.22	0.19	0.19
111	Jefferson	0.25	0.22	0.19	0.19
177	Fond du Lac	0.31	0.28	0.21	0.24

Distance, miles	From Chicago to	Wheat, per cwt.	Grain, per cwt.	Live Stock, per car.
91	Janesville	$0.14	$0.14	$18.00
111	Ft. Atkinson	0.13	0.13	22.00
111	Jefferson	0.13	0.13	22.00
177	Fond du Lac	0.17½	0.17½	30.00

The tariff to these places in 1865 was as follows:

Distance, miles	From Chicago to	First class, ₩ cwt.	Second class, ₩ cwt.	Third class, ₩ cwt.	Fourth class, ₩ cwt.
91	Janesville	$0.45	$0.40	$0.35	$0.30
111	Ft. Atkinson	[illegible]	[illegible]	35	30
111	Jefferson	[illegible]	[illegible]	35	31
177	Fond du Lac	[illegible]	[illegible]	38	33

Distance, miles	From Chicago to	Wheat, ₩ cwt.	Grain, ₩ cwt.	Live Stock, ₩ car.
91	Janesville	[illegible]	$0.18	$28.00
111	Ft. Atkinson	[illegible]	19	35.00
111	Jefferson	[illegible]	20	38.00
177	Fond du Lac	[illegible]	22	38.00

Comparing these rates, we observe that first-class rates have advanced 85 per cent; second-class rates, 88 per cent; third-class rates, 38 per cent; and fourth-class rates 68 per cent. The freights on wheat have been raised 58 per cent; on corn, 40 per cent; and on live stock, 55 per cent. The average increase has been 69 per cent.

On the Galena & Chicago Union railroad line (now the Galena division of the Northwestern railway,) in 1860 the freight tariff was as follows:

Distance, miles	From Chicago to	First class, ₩ cwt.	Second class, ₩ cwt.	Third class, ₩ cwt.	Fourth class, ₩ cwt.
78	Belvidere	$0.31	$0.20	$0.17	$0.14
92	Rockford	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
121	Freeport	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
73	Rochelle	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
110	Sterling	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Distance, miles	From Chicago to	Wheat ₩ cwt.	Other grains, ₩ cwt.	Lumber, ₩ M.	Live Stock, ₩ car.
78	Belvidere	$0.13	$0.13	$2.25	$12.50
92	Rockford	14	14	2.25	19.00
121	Freeport	16	16	2.50	25.00
73	Rochelle	14	14	2.25	18.00
110	Sterling	16	16	3.00	23.00

Now rates to these places are as follows:

Distance, miles	From Chicago to	First class, ₩ cwt.	Second class, ₩ cwt.	Third class, ₩ cwt.	Fourth class, ₩ cwt.
78	Belvidere	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	$0.26
92	Rockford	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
121	Freeport	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
73	Rochelle	45	40	35	[illegible]
110	Sterling	60	50	45	40

Distance, miles	From Chicago to	Wheat ₩ cwt.	Other grains, ₩ cwt.	Lumber, ₩ M.	Live Stock ₩ car.
78	Belvidere	$0.20	$0.18	$2.70	$30.60
92	Rockford	25	21	4.00	33.00
121	Freeport	28	25	5.00	40.00
73	Rochelle	25	17	4.15	33.00
110	Sterling	29	22	5.30	44.00

It will be seen that on these lines the increase of the tariff has been at the rate of 90 per cent on first class, 90 per cent on second class, 100 per cent on third class, and 105 per cent on fourth class freight. The tariff on wheat has been advanced 67 per cent; on corn, 46 per cent; on lumber, 26 per cent; and on live stock, 72 per cent. The average increase on all these articles has been 75 per cent.

The receipts of flour and grain by the Northwestern road, during the year 1865, were as follows:

Flour, brls	557,868
Wheat, bu	5,847,650
Corn, bu	[illegible]
Oats, bu	3,761,471

Reducing flour to wheat, we have, as the total amount received by this road in 1865, 15,922,859 bushels. Two-thirds of all the wheat, and more than half of all the flour, received in Chicago during this year, were brought in on this road, or rather on these roads. More than one-third of all the live stock brought to this market is also received from this route. In comparing its receipts with those of other lines, it must be observed that it is much longer than any other, embracing 930 miles of track running through four different States.

The rates of freight on the

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD

in 1862, which was before they had advanced materially, are given in the following table:

Miles.	From Chicago to	First class, per cwt.	Wheat, per cwt.	Corn, per cwt.
50	Sandwich	27	10½	10
107	Princeton	36	17	15
128	Kewanee	40	19	18
165	Galesburg	48	22	20
180	Monmouth	49	25	20
285	Ottumwa (Iowa)	67	36	36

In 1864 these rates had advanced to the following figures:

Miles.	From Chicago to	First class, per cwt.	Wheat, per cwt.	Corn, per cwt.
50	Sandwich	36	17	17
107	Princeton	70	27	27
128	Kewanee	73	30	30
165	Galesburg	88	36	36
180	Monmouth	88	36	36
285	Ottumwa (Iowa)	$1.15	57	57

By the tariff of 1866 the following rates are established:

Miles.	From Chicago to	First class, Per cwt.	Wheat, per cwt.	Corn, per cwt.
50	Sandwich	36	17	18
107	Princeton	70	27	19
128	Kewanee	73	30	21
165	Galesburg	88	36	25
180	Monmouth	88	36	26
285	Ottumwa (Iowa)	$1.15	57	57

These rates show an increase since 1862 of 75 per cent on first-class freight; 56 per cent on wheat, and 22 per cent on corn—or an average increase of 55 per cent.

The amounts of flour and grain carried to Chicago by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad during the year 1865 were as follows:

Flour, brls	133,969
Wheat, bu	858,705
Corn, bu	5,091,614
Oats, bu	2,222,340

Reducing flour to wheat, and we have as the total receipts of grain from this route 8,753,069 bushels during the year 1865. One-fifth of all the corn received at this port during this time was brought in on this road, more than is received by any other route, except the canal. The receipts of live stock by this road exceed those of any other except the Northwestern, which has double its length.

The tariff of the

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD

for 1862, gives the following as the rates of freight:

Distance, miles.	From Chicago to	First Class, ₩ cwt.	Corn, ₩ cwt.	Lumber, ₩ M.	Live Stock, ₩ car.
40	Joliet	$ 15	$ 08	$2.50	$12.00
84	Ottawa	30	09	3.50	20.50
99	LaSalle	30	09	3.75	20.00
128	Henry	30	16	4.25	26.00
161	Peoria	35	16	4.75	30.00
159	Geneseo	35	19	4.75	30.00
182	Davenport	42	21	5.40	35.00
222	Mus'tine, Ia	50	26	7.80	40.00
250	Washington	65	30	8.30	50.00
238	Iowa City	60	30	8.50	50.00
269	Marengo	67	36	9.00	55.00

At the present time the rates to these places are as follows:

Distance, miles.	From Chicago to	First class, ₩ cwt.	Corn, per cwt.	Lumber per m.	Live stock, per car.
40	Joliet	$ 25	$ 08	$3.75	$20.00
84	Ottawa	50	09	4.30	26.70
99	La Salle	50	09	4.50	25.20
128	Henry	60	15	5.00	42.90
161	Peoria	60	18	5.50	30.00
159	Geneseo	75	22	7.00	51.70
222	Muscatine	90	26	8.50	60.00
250	Washington	1.04	31	11.65	80.60
238	Iowa City	1.00	31	11.65	80.00
269	Marengo	1.07	34	12.40	85.00
316	Kellogg	1.28	39	14.35	98.00

These figures show an increase of 84 per cent on first-class rates; 7 per cent on corn; 34 per cent on lumber; and 91 per cent on live stock—an average advance of 54 per cent.

This road runs parallel with the canal for 100 miles, and its rates on heavy freights on this part of the road are kept down by the competition of this water route. The chief exports of the country along this road are corn, wheat, oats, cured meat, live stock and coal. The road strikes the coal measures at Morris, and runs very near to their outcrop, thence to the Mississippi river. There are mines worked at several points along the road, and where these are as fully developed as the necessities of the country demand, the transportation of coal must form a very large share of the business of the road. The receipts of coal from this road for the year ending April 30, 1865, were 21,507 tons, or more than one-fourth more than the sum of the receipts of Illinois coal from all the other railroads. The receipts of grain and flour by this route during the year 1865, were as follows:

Flour, brls	190,533
Wheat, bu	1,137,796
Corn, bu	2,447,859
Oats, bu	1,370,330

Reducing flour to wheat, this gives a total of 5,608,760 bushels of grain, and this on a line where the canal and the Illinois river compete for all heavy freights.

On the

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD,

The rates of freight to the principal stations in 1861 were as follows:

Distance, miles.	Station.	Freight, 1st class, ₩ cwt.	Wht, ₩ cwt	Other grain, ₩ cwt	Live stock, ₩ car.	Lumber, ₩ m.
40	Joliet	$ 15	$ [illegible]	$ ..	$12.00	$2.00
53	Wilmington	25	8	5	15.00	2.25
74	Dwight	28	9	9	15.00	2.25
126	Bloomington	40	16	12	22.00	4.50
157	Lincoln	45	16	13	28.00	5.00
185	Springfield	45	20	15	32.00	5.50
223	Carlinville	50	22	15	30.00	6.00
257	Alton	48	20	15	40.00	6.00
280	St. Louis	50	..	..	48.00	7.00

In 1866 these rates have been advanced, as follows:

Miles.	Station.	Freight, 1st class, ₩ cwt.	Wh't, ₩ cwt.	Other grain, ₩ cwt.	Live stock, ₩ car.	Lumber, ₩ m.
40	Joliet	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	$2.75
53	Wilmington	35	17	11	26.00	3.50
74	Dwight	42	20	13	34.00	4.50
126	Bloomington	55	27	20	48.00	6.50
157	Lincoln	70	31	24	55.00	7.40
185	Springfield	80	30	25	75.00	8.50
223	Carlinville	81	38	28	80.00	8.70
257	Alton	83	34	29	80.00	9.50
280	St. Louis	75	40	35	.....	.....

This company assumes the Government tax of 2½ per cent.

The increase since 1861 has been 48 per cent on first-class freight; 77 per cent on wheat; 45 per cent on other grains; 100 per cent on live stock; and 50 per cent on lumber, the advance averaging 64 per cent.

This road passes through a country productive and well settled. For the trade of the country along the northern part of the line, it has to compete with the Illinois Central and the Rock Island railroad and the canal. Having [illegible] at St. Louis, a market for all kinds of produce, Chicago receives crops of only a part of the country along its line. The grain receipts by this road during the year 1865 were as follows:

Flour, brls	70,898
Wheat, bu	179,011
Corn, bu	1,918,187
Oats, bu	425,662

Reducing flour to wheat, we have 2,872,808 bushels as the total grain receipts by this road.

The following table gives the rates of freight on different articles from Chicago to some of the important points on the

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD,

between Chicago and Cairo, in 1861 and at the present time:

Distance, miles.	From Chicago to	First class per cwt.	Grain, per cwt.	Lumber, per m.	Live stock, per car.
	1861.				
56	Kankakee	$ 10	$ 11	$2.25	$16.00
128	Champaign	25	16	4.00	33.00
173	Mattoon	40	18	4.50	38.00
253	Centralia	50	22	6.00	40.00
329	Jonesboro	60	27	7.00	57.00
365	Cairo	60	28	7.00	60.00
	1866.				
56	Kankakee	25	13	3.50	21.00
128	Champaign	60	25	6.25	39.00
173	Mattoon	65	32	7.50	48.00
253	Centralia	81	44	10.25	65.00
329	Jonesboro	90	44	11.00	75.00
365	Cairo	90	44	11.00	75.00

The advance since 1861 equals 85 per cent on first-class freights; 60 per cent on grain; 61 per cent on lumber; and 45 per cent on live stock, being an average increase of 59 per cent.

The country on the line of this road is comparatively unsettled and undeveloped, and its production does not equal one-tenth part of its capacity. To most of it this road furnishes its only outlet, and when it becomes more fully developed it must tax the capacity of the road to the utmost to remove its products. Almost every variety of produce can be raised on this route. When we remember that Cairo is further South than Richmond, we will not be surprised to learn that cotton and tobacco flourish in Southern Illinois, as the statistics of this road will prove.

The following table gives the amount of cotton shipped from ten stations on the line of the Illinois Central Railroad, during the past four years:

Stations	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Ashley	....	3,700	2,660	32,500
Tamaroa	....	7,800	17,880	111,300
Du Quoin	....	9,410	32,270	140,600
De Soto	....	4,910	32,170	139,400
Carbondale	800	39,320	167,790	386,700
Makanda	....	2,370	10,830	4,800
Cobden	....	2,000	12,900	22,300
Jonesboro	5,970	19,320	51,520	185,600
Dongola	....	2,750	63,040	291,000
Total	6,770	91,980	394,160	1,366,400

The receipts of flour and grain from this road in this market, during the year 1865, were as follows:

Flour, brls	119,733
Wheat, bu	332,975
Corn, bu	3,857,795
Oats, bu	1,312,452

Reducing flour to wheat, we have as the total number of bushels of grain received from this road during the past year 6,097,767.

The last of the inlets by which the produce of the West is poured into Chicago is the

ILLINOIS & MICHIGAN CANAL.

The rates of freight by this canal are variable, not being fixed as those of a railroad company are, but each boat owner making his own rates for his own cargo. Thus the prices of transportation are regulated by the demand and supply, as every boat competes with every other on the same route.

During the season of 1861 the rates were as follows:

Distance, miles	From Chicago to	Grain, ₩ bu.	Lumber, ₩ M.
33	Joliet	1 c	$1.50
62	Morris	3 c	1.75
99	LaSalle	3½ c	2.25
160	Peoria	5 c	2.75
260	Griggsville	7 c	3.50
280	Alton and		
320	St. Louis	[illegible] c	4.00

In 1865 the following were the ruling rates:

		Corn, ₩ bu.	Lumber, ₩ M.
33	Joliet	2½@3 c	$2.25
62	Morris	3½@4 c	3.00
100	LaSalle	4½@5 7 c	3.75@4.00
165	Peoria	5 @11 c	4.00@5.00
260	Griggsville	12 @15 c	5.00@6.00
280	Alton and		
320	St. Louis	c	8.00@10.00

Taking the average rates for the last year, and the advance will be 58 per cent on grain and 85 per cent on lumber.

Generally the grain above Pekin comes to this market, while below that place the most of it goes in the other direction to St. Louis. Sometimes grain is sent to the latter market even from LaSalle, which is but 100 miles from Chicago. The comparative state of the markets in these places determines the direction of produce. When for any cause the grain received in Chicago is, on an average, poorer than that received at St. Louis, a better price is paid in the latter market, and, of course, producers who can conveniently ship their grain thither will do so, and *vice versa*.

ANTI-MONOPOLY CONVENTION.

Meeting of Farmers and Merchants in Carroll County.

Pursuant to the call of the Board of Supervisors of Carroll county, a large and enthusiastic meeting of the people of this and adjoining counties assembled at Mt. Carroll, January 25th, 1866. We have seldom seen a larger gathering in the county, even in times of great political excitement; certainly in point of the influential character of the persons composing this meeting, this convention has had no equal in this county. All the prominent and influential men of all callings, except a few under railroad influence or pay, took an active part in the proceedings.

Fisher Allison, Chairman of the Board of Supervisors, was elected President; Medard Dupuis was chosen Secretary. R. G. Bailey, Esq., stated the object of the meeting and the origin of calling it together. He also read a long and able letter from Gen. S. D. Atkins, regretting his inability to be present, but presenting his views at length.

On motion of Monroe Bailey, a committee of five was appointed to draw up and present suitable resolutions. The Chair appointed M. Bailey, Jas. Shaw, M. Z. Lander, Mr. Racker and Wm. Frazier said committee. On suggestion of Mr. Shaw, R. G. Bailey was added to the committee. The committee retired to the law office of Armour & Shaw, to deliberate upon suitable resolutions.

While the committee were absent stirring speeches were made by Hon. J. E. Chapman, C. B. Smith, Esq., and H. Bitner, Esq. The sentiments of the speakers were much applauded, and the Committee on Resolutions found the meeting very enthusiastic upon their return to the Court House, every part of which was densely packed.

The Committee on Resolutions, through James Shaw, then reported as follows:

WHEREAS, The people of the Northwest are now groaning under the heartless oppressions of powerful railroad monopolies and consolidations; and whereas the producers must suffer the largest proportion of his annual products to be consumed by the railroad companies in payment of excessive and exorbitant tariffs in carriage of his produce to the proper markets; and whereas the citizens of Carroll county were among the first to agitate and move in the matter, now so strongly stirring the whole Northwest—having made these questions and interests their politics in the last election of members to the Legislature; and whereas it is necessary for all who are interested in these grievances to adopt concert of action; therefore, we, the people of Carroll county, in convention assembled, adopt the following resolutions, and pledge ourselves to use our utmost exertions, here, elsewhere and all the time, to make them effective:

Resolved, That we heartily indorse President Johnson, when he says that monopolies are contrary to the genius of a free government; and that while the Government is held subordinate to the people, it must be held superior to monopolies.

Resolved, That the citizens of Carroll county, in common with the people of the Northwest, are made the victims of a heartless system of oppression and legalized robbery through the agency of railroads, steamboat, grain elevator and stock yard monopolies, now so completely controlling the commerce of the West and the price of the same when arrived at the proper market.

Resolved, That low prices and high rates of freight are inconsistent and ought not to exist; and these interests should be so equalized that the producer and carrier shall each in due proportion bear the burdens and reap the profits of production and transportation.

Resolved, That the same reasons exist for the cheap transportation of the necessaries of life to the producer; and that the merchant, manufacturer and trader have one common interest with the laborer, farmer and shipper in fair prices and low freights.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the general and State governments to assist the people in these desirable efforts to cheapen transportation, by granting aid in the construction of ship and other canals, and in the improvement of all navigable water courses.

Resolved, That inasmuch as the Mississippi River now flows unvexed to the sea, affording natural and cheap facilities for floating the surplus produce of half a continent to a rival market, it is for the interest of the whole West to improve its navigation and create a competition in the carriage of grain and other produce to a Southern market.

Resolved, That there is no good reason why transportation on Railroad lines West of Chicago should be so much higher than on lines East of that place; and the fact that there is such a difference strikingly shows what competition as opposed to combination can effect among the companies.

Resolved, That inasmuch as redress of our wrongs must come in a measure from legislation, we hereby solemnly agree not to vote for any man for any office whatever, National, State, County or Municipal, unless that man will use his influence and cast his vote for our best interests, and will bind and pledge himself so to do.

Resolved, That an Anti-Railroad Legislature is now highly essential to aid us in curtailing and hedging in the exorbitant demands of Illinois and other railroads; and that we will make it our first and chiefest care to elect honest men to represent us in both branches of that Legislature, who are not in the employ or under the influence of any railroad company, and who cannot be bought and sold by any bribes railroad or other monopoly, however powerful.

Resolved, That free passes on railroads are in the nature of a bribe, and we view with alarm the fact that the legislature, judiciary and press of the State of Illinois, and prominent men whose influence is useful to the railroads are thus cheaply bought up to be silent against us. And we again pledge ourselves to vote for no man to represent us at Springfield, in any capacity whatever, who will accept or use such a pass.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to meet in Chicago at any time in convention and act in concert with committees from the other counties, for the purpose of holding interviews with the railroad officers and furthering in every way the objects embraced in these resolutions.

These resolutions were read and adopted *seriatim*, the vote in many cases calling forth thunders of applause. Speeches were then made by Wm. Shannon, Gen. Nase and Jas. Shaw, Esq., covering all the ground embraced in the above resolutions. The speeches were frequently applauded, showing what an intense interest the people have in the subjects discussed.

The following gentlemen were then appointed as the committee contemplated in the last resolution: Monroe Bailey, Jno. Mackay, Fisher Allison, Henry Bitner and Dr. John B. Porter.

The meeting then voted that J. Shaw prepare a report of the doings of said meeting, and request its insertion in the county papers; also that he send proceedings to the Chicago papers.

F. ALLISON, President.

M. DUPUIS, Secretary.

Effect of Renouncing the Flag.

[From the Philadelphia Inquirer.]

The Executive Committee of the Board of Trade of Philadelphia has adopted resolutions in favor of the restoration to the American marine of merchant vessels which, during the rebellion, and in consequence of the ravages of Anglo-rebel privateers on the ocean, changed their flags and were denationalized. The same committee oppose the passage of a law to permit any foreign-built ships to be registered as American property, giving as a reason that it would injure the ship-building interest. The resolutions are conflicting. If it is to the advantage of our ship-builders that foreign-built vessels shall be prohibited from taking out American registers, it will be equally for the benefit of that interest that American vessels sold to foreigners shall not be permitted to assume the nationality which they abandoned. Secretary McCulloch is of a different opinion. He is opposed to the re-registration of vessels which changed their nationality during the war. He urges that the laws [illegible] should be strictly enforced. The parties who took out foreign registers did so for two reasons. *First*, to escape the high rates of insurance upon our own vessels upon war risks, and, second, to escape the danger from Confederate privateers. They expected to gain an advantage by the course which they adopted, and realized all the benefit for which they sought.

If, after having evaded the risks of the war, they are allowed to come back [illegible] on an equality with the owners of vessels who suffered that which they avoided, who paid high rates of insurance and risked the danger of capture by privateers, they are [illegible] rewarded for their disregard of patriotic interests. The merchants who courageously maintained the flag will be taught that had they been less patriotic they might have been more successful. The establishment of the principle advocated by the Philadelphia Board of Trade would be a bad precedent for the commercial interest in future wars. It would cause such an abandonment of the National flag, in case of a war with a foreign nation possessing a large navy, as would be positively disgraceful, and be a discouragement to the faithful at home.

The amount of tonnage lost to the American marine during the war was 806,903 tons, and by rebel pirates 110,164 tons. The total loss of tonnage from all causes is less than one-fifth of the whole, and from transfer of ownership not quite one-sixth. We agree with Secretary McCulloch that for the advantage of getting back the latter amount, it would be inexpedient to change the navigation laws now in existence. The parties who transferred their flag, in many cases fraudulently, have had all the benefit of the change. They should be contented with their profit, and if they are anxious to buy vessels once again which are entitled to fly the national flag, let them make contracts with ship-wrights to build them new ships. In that way they may pay back to the country some of the profits which they realized during the rebellion by their cunning.

CENTENARY OF METHODISM.

Meeting at St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, New York—Speeches by Secretary Harlan, Bishops Simpson and Janes, and Dr. McClintock.

[From the New York Herald, Jan. 25.]

The first of a series of public centennial meetings, commemorative of the introduction of Methodism into America, was held last evening in the St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal church, Fourth avenue. Although the weather was unpropitious, the spacious edifice was crowded in every part long before the hour appointed for opening the exercises. Every Methodist church in New York and Brooklyn was represented by a number of ladies and gentlemen, and a host of distinguished ministers were also in attendance. This gathering has been looked forward to with great interest by the members of this influential denomination, as it was expected that the first centenary meeting would strike a key whose vibrations would be heard throughout the country, and materially contribute to the success of the great anniversary.

The meeting was called to order by the Rev. G. R. Crooks, who said he had the pleasure to announce to the audience that the chair would be occupied by the Hon. James Harlan, of Iowa, Secretary of the Interior.

A large number of gentlemen were appointed vice presidents, and the audience then sang—"Before Jehovah's awful throne," to the well known tune of Old Hundred, and we venture to assert that no such congregational singing was ever heard before within the walls of that Methodist church. It was hearty and melodious enough to almost awaken the old fathers and mothers of the church from their long slumber, and ought to lead their descendants to pray in old fashioned Methodist style for a revival of congregational singing.

The Rev. Dr. Durbin, the missionary secretary of the church, made an appropriate prayer, after which the chairman, Hon. James Harlan, Secretary of the Interior, addressed the audience as follows:

ADDRESS OF SECRETARY HARLAN.

The chairman said the first century of the life of Methodism in this city was fast closing, and the people who belonged to that denomination were determined to increase their zeal in the work of evangelizing the world. All who believed in the immortality of the soul and that human life is not a probation from which the souls of men are to be translated to a world of eternity, cannot but feel as Christians to aid the church in the gigantic work. All those outside of the churches, too, who have observed that a system of civilization has been established by Christianity more than all others, cannot as philanthropist feel otherwise than a strong wish to aid in pushing on this grand enterprise. The wealth and the power of the world to-day are in the hands of the Christian nations. England, perhaps, the greatest nation in existence, stands at the head of the Protestant nations; France of the Catholic, and Russia of the Greek Church. And these nations control the destinies of the world. The United States possess an aggregate wealth of twenty thousand millions. Nearly one million of our population belong to the Methodist Church, and these are nearly all adults. They represent about four millions of the entire population. It is proper to reflect that the wealth of the country is augmenting at a rate unprecedented in the history of nations. At the end of the century the wealth of the country will probably amount to one hundred millions. Our population will probably then be one hundred millions of people—about one-tenth of the present entire population of the globe.

At the conclusion of Mr. Harlan's remarks Bishop Janes was introduced to the audience.

ADDRESS OF BISHOP JANES.

It was proposed to make the centennial celebration of the church a spiritual matter, but also an affair of a financial character. The committee desired him to refer to the matter. Our mission in Germany was established in 1849. Bishop Simpson celebrated a conference there in 1852. Eight ministers had been sent there from this country, one of whom was deceased. There are at present thirty-five Methodist ministers there. In Norway and Denmark there are eleven missionaries. In Germany there are now eighty-three Sunday schools, with 4,000 scholars. Over [illegible] books, Bibles and Testaments, have been distributed among the people, and also over 6,000,000 of tracts. The Mission Institute in Bremen was established in 1858. Twenty-six young men have gone forth from it to enter the pastoral work. There are in it three classes of very interesting young men. It receives institutes who are not already licensed to preach. This institute is regarded as essential to the prosperity of the mission in that country. It is the only place in Germany, where a Methodist education can be obtained. Several of its students have offered themselves to enter upon the foreign missionary service. The institution promises great usefulness in Germany. In that country, Methodist experience first commenced. It was the Bethlehem of the Methodist Church. There are, undoubtedly, godly men in the other churches which are found in Germany, and these are beginning to see that there is a need for a spiritual reformation in their country. The progress already made by the mission there proves that there is a great future opening to the Methodist Church there in carrying forward the great work. The institute is now about $10,000 in debt. It will cost about $10,000 to erect a new building, which is to be done; and it is required that an endowment of at least $10,000 should be bestowed upon it to make it the great success it is designed to accomplish. Bishop Janes also spoke of the Irish Wesleyan Church. A considerable fund was found to be necessary to enable the church to attain the prosperity it hopes to experience. In 1855 and 1856 this church made an appeal to the churches of this country for an amount of money to enable it to continue the great work it is doing in Ireland. A portion of the $100,000 was raised at that time, and it is now proposed to raise the balance of that sum. Bishop Janes made an eloquent and strong appeal to Methodists to make up this amount, saying that the Irish Wesleyan Church was the mother of the Methodist Church in America.

Another hymn, commencing "See how great a flame aspires" was then sung, after which Bishop Simpson was presented to the audience.

ADDRESS OF BISHOP SIMPSON.

He assumed that all present felt a deep interest in Methodism, and were in sympathy with its purpose and objects. He referred to a meeting of six persons held in New York one hundred years ago. From that meeting the present Methodist Church had grown. It was by the Spirit of the Lord; and not by might or power, that the work had been accomplished. The speaker reviewed at considerable length the history of the prosperity of Methodism in the United States, and also to the missionary work of that Church in establishing conferences in Asia, Africa and India, and nearly every section of the globe. The parish of the Church was the world. The Methodist Church had many minds to educate, and to do this means were wanted. It was proposed to throw the contributions of the Church into one fund, to be vested in trustees appointed by the General Conference, and to be devoted to the work of evangelical (Methodist) education. The great portion of the speaker's remarks consisted of an appeal to the Church to come forward and create this fund.

The closing speech was made by Rev. Dr. McClintock, who, by the way, was more influential in the advocacy of the American Government during the recent civil war, while in Paris and London, than any other American. The orator was frequently applauded.

After singing the doxology, the audience were dismissed with the benediction, by Rev. Dr. Holdich.

Exciting Chase After a Runaway Locomotive.

[From the New Castle (Eng.) Chronicle, Jan. 1.]

About two o'clock yesterday (Tuesday) afternoon the wires furnished the astounding intelligence to the authorities of the Central Station that engine 392 was then tearing along the line at tremendous speed without any one upon it. The consternation of all parties was immense, as it was at once concluded that the unrestrained race of the locomotive must result in causing considerable damage to some portion of the line. From inquiries we have made it appears that the engine was standing with a ballast train at Durham, only the fireman being on it, the driver standing on the ground near. While thus standing, No. 392 was run into by another engine. The shock detached the ballast engine from the train, threw open the regulator and pitched the fireman upon the ground. The result of the regulator being open was that No. 392 came away at a gradually increasing rate of speed. Meeting no impediment to its progress, the engine ran on at a great pace. The passengers on the platform at Leamside station were startled by the guideless engine rushing past, and the wildest conjectures were, of course, indulged in as to the strange occurrence. It is usual to slacken speed in approaching and crossing Victoria Bridge, and when the engine came rushing on with unchecked speed, the Company's servants at Washington at once saw there was something wrong. At this station an engine was standing, the driver of which is named Ralph Gilchrist. He at once saw that the engine was a runaway, and detaching his engine from the train, he followed as fast as he could. It was a long and exciting race (the runaway going at a rate of speed estimated at sixty miles an hour), that Gilchrist only succeeded in ranging up alongside of it at Washhouse lane, about half a mile outside of Gateshead. As soon as this was effected, the fireman, John Baty, in the most courageous manner, and at the risk of his own life, jumped from his own engine on to No. 392, and succeeded in bringing it up, fortunately without any damage being done, as must have been the case had Gilchrist and Baty not succeeded in their pursuit. It was intended by the company's servants at Gateshead, in case the engine should reach that station without being stopped, to open the switches and run it among some empty waggons in the goods yard; but fortunately, it was not necessary to carry that plan out. The prompt action of Gilchrist and Baty was most commendable, and they are certainly entitled to the thanks of the directors, for what they did.

AMERICAN CREDIT IN [illegible]

A Liverpool Merchant Takes [illegible] the London Times.

To the Editor of the London Daily [illegible]

The commercial community of [illegible] have been somewhat astonished by [illegible] cles in the London *Times* of [illegible] to-day in reference to our trade with [illegible] ica. The *Times* indulges in [illegible] of a coming crisis, owing to [illegible] ments to America of goods for which [illegible] writer by implication asserts [illegible] cannot pay; and to give plausibility [illegible] version of the state of the case [illegible] to ignore the large shipments of cotton [illegible] United States to Great Britain.

In yesterday's *Times* I find [illegible] "The Cunard steamer this week [illegible] no specie. Yet it is known that [illegible] of goods to America during the past [illegible] as the preceding months, were [illegible] larger than has been witnessed [illegible] while the receipts of produce [illegible] been singularly small." Now [illegible] no question that the shipments of [illegible] America the past few months have [illegible] large indeed, but it is also equally [illegible] never at any other period were the [illegible] less indebted to this country for [illegible] for upon due inquiry from most of [illegible] pal firms connected with the United [illegible] find the same answer: "All our [illegible] tensive as they have been, have been [illegible] for by sterling bills when sending [illegible] From what source of information [illegible] does the *Times* derive its idea of [illegible] travagant credits to the Americans?

The *Times* is equally at sea [illegible] shipments of produce from from the [illegible] States to this country. It takes [illegible] to show that, while we have been [illegible] them with vast quantities of goods [illegible] the exhausted stocks in the Southern [illegible] absolutely necessitated their taking [illegible] return have been sending us but [illegible] pits of produce, and that even [illegible] gold to this country have entirely [illegible] Your contemporary entirely omits [illegible] calculation the shipments of cotton [illegible] during the past three months from [illegible] to this country, which have been [illegible] at that in the present prices current [illegible] estimated at thirteen millions of [illegible]—a sufficient sum to exhaust the [illegible] England if it had to be paid for in [illegible]

Perhaps the *Times* writer will [illegible] the £18,000,000 to the credit of the [illegible] nation, begin to think that, as the [illegible] mated value of our shipments to [illegible] States for the first eleven months of [illegible] not more than about £16,000,000 [illegible] can people cannot, after all, be over [illegible] very much, and as it is also estimated [illegible] present prices for cotton they will [illegible] spare at least £18,000,000 worth more [illegible] son during this year, I think the [illegible] panic which the *Times* is endeavoring [illegible] duce is quite unwarranted by the true [illegible] of affairs.

The *Times* speaks most deprecatingly [illegible] the danger of the public in Europe [illegible] in the United States five-twenty [illegible] who remember the warnings which [illegible] paper bestowed upon the Germans [illegible] were largely investing in them at [illegible] to forty, and reflect that English [illegible] been glad to purchase from them [illegible] eight, know how to appreciate the [illegible] of the *Times* on financial questions.

How the *Times* can perceive a [illegible] in America in the rate of fifteen, twenty, or thirty per cent, with [illegible] prospective shipments of cotton from [illegible] of the value of £30,000,000 sterling, [illegible] at a loss to conceive.

Throughout these and former [illegible] the *Times* there has been manifest [illegible] of feeling toward the American [illegible] and nation which is much to be [illegible] The flippant manner in which [illegible] kindred nation, with whom our [illegible] nections are of such gigantic proportions [illegible] insinuating that they will repudiate [illegible] sponsibilities, is in my opinion [illegible] such a journal, and entitles it to the [illegible] nation of all thoughtful honorable [illegible]

Apologizing for trespassing so [illegible] your space, I am, &c.

AN ENGLISH M[illegible]

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 9, 1866.

European Prophecies for 1[illegible]

The Paris correspondent of the [illegible] *Telegraph* thus prophesies concerning [illegible] events of this year; his speculations [illegible] curious if not instructive:

"The year 1866 will, I think, be a [illegible] year in the history of France, and in [illegible] Europe. That it will be a year of [illegible] peace I fully expect, for who really [illegible] fight? There are parties in Italy and [illegible] perhaps who might like to engage [illegible] both the governments know better [illegible] warlike aspirations are of small [illegible] the rest the Emperor of the French [illegible] practically keeps the key of the [illegible] Temple of Janus, has declared [illegible] England would scarcely fight for [illegible] with less her friends, and when [illegible] powers are agreed, the rest of Europe [illegible] little to say. Still two great questions [illegible] I think, be settled—those of Rome [illegible] Venice. The Emperor, it would [illegible] is determined to act up to the [illegible] letter of the convention of [illegible] September, and so I think it is [illegible] that the Pope can remain in Rome [illegible] though guarantied from any [illegible] without by this very convention [illegible] old Pio Nono will either have to [illegible] to retire to the restricted domains [illegible] Vatican and those quaint gardens [illegible] "Duke of Wellington" and other [illegible] are cut out in shrubs—like Mr. [illegible] dwelling, it will be a "poor thing [illegible] own"—and then Rome will become [illegible] and that vexed question be solved [illegible] Venetian affair rises before us, and [illegible] must be settled. Lookers on might [illegible] that Italy's difficulty should be Austria's [illegible] portunity, and that now that Italy [illegible] pare to reduce her army, Austria might [illegible] but only aggressive as regards other [illegible] but then "lookers on" would forget [illegible] a step on the part of the government [illegible] would force the Emperor Napoleon [illegible] quit those pleasant paths of peace [illegible] which he is leading France; but it is [illegible] to discuss such a chance in the face [illegible] of Austria's impecuniosity, but of [illegible] or's 'other views.' It will come to [illegible] you will see, and Austria will [illegible] Hapsburg pride and exchange what [illegible] a barren honor for a large sum of [illegible] key, which the concession of Venetia [illegible] ... unable to Italy, but utterly worthless [illegible] very expensive to Austria—will [illegible] Government of Florence to pay. The [illegible] the two questions which now alone [illegible] the peace of Europe and in [illegible] Napoleon is more than likely to [illegible] the accepted umpire in both affairs [illegible] wonderful that his speech at the [illegible] the coming session of Parliament [illegible] looked for with interest and anxiety [illegible] have before said, I look upon the [illegible] the most peaceful period that has [illegible] us since the day, in 1855, when the [illegible] coprosent the French fleet to the [illegible] lands, and practically kindled the [illegible] war; and I also consider that the [illegible] ternational Exhibition of 1867 is a [illegible] guaranty of that peace, given and [illegible] France but by the European powers [illegible] sent in their adherence to this great [illegible] of universal improvement. Apropos [illegible] another adherent yesterday in the [illegible] the Japanese minister—his name [illegible]—who, after examining all the [illegible] clared that his government would [illegible] and varied collection; so no doubt [illegible] pese Court will not be one of the [illegible] sting of the series. The committee [illegible] under their consideration [illegible] for carrying out two schemes [illegible] formation of a club for the [illegible] other for the best system of carrying [illegible] stant musical and dramatical performances [illegible] the languages of all nations."

Waterfalls Gone out—What [illegible]

[From the Philadelphia North American.]

The "waterfalls" worn as an appendage [illegible] the female head until very recently [illegible] passed away. They have gone to [illegible] pany with the bustles and crinolines [illegible] the ladies previously. We yesterday [illegible] the unpacking of a case of the article [illegible] taking their places. The bench [illegible] of the ladies' heads is as big as [illegible] stead of the miniature cascade [illegible] shape of a graceful roll. The [illegible] a mass of hair that is either [illegible] upon the head of the wearer so [illegible] is equally distributed with the [illegible] the natural crop be extremely [illegible] to take its place. There used to be [illegible] over a barber's shop in London [illegible] was painted a representation of [illegible] hanging from the tree upon which [illegible] by his magnificent locks. Beneath [illegible] was this couplet, a knock-down [illegible] favor of wearing wigs:

"If Absalom had not worn his own [illegible]

Absalom would not have [illegible]"

The present style of adorning the [illegible] ders comparatively valueless a [illegible] of hair. There are a dozen dealers [illegible] delphia who will tell any one who [illegible] question that a given number of [illegible] of artificial hair can be made of [illegible] tage to the owner than the growth [illegible] giving. A head approximating [illegible] to baldness is now made to look [illegible] nature had been even lavish in [illegible] The sharpest eye cannot now discern [illegible] a head of hair is false or the [illegible] waterfall was an appendage, fastened [illegible] hair pins. The new excrescence [illegible] false hair intermingled with the [illegible] the color be a precise match, the [illegible] tinguishable from the other. The [illegible] the business done in artificial hair [illegible] most of the masculine gender have [illegible] lies of.

A DREAM.—Probably no one will [illegible] subjoined "goak" with more [illegible] "Old Thad" himself, who is so [illegible] hated by the secesh, and who so [illegible] dprocates their affection:

[From the Natchez Courier.]

[illegible]

A Liverpool Merchant Taking Exception to the London Times.

To the Editor of the London Daily News:

The commercial community of Liverpool have been somewhat astonished by the articles in the London Times of yesterday and today in reference to our trade with America. The Times indulges in a prophecy of a coming crisis, owing to the large shipments to America of goods, and the writer by implication ... the ...

In yesterday's Times I find the Canard steamer this week has taken no specie. Yet it is known that the shipments of goods to America during the last ... of the preceding months were ...

...

AN ENGLISH MERCHANT.

Prophecies for 1866.

...

Population of Kansas by Counties.

[From the Leavenworth Journal.]

From the returns to the office of the Secretary of State, the population of Kansas, by counties, was as follows on the 1st day of May, 1865. It had no doubt reached over 200,000 on the 1st of January, 1866, as the immigration to Kansas during the summer and fall past was very large.

Progress of Rebuilding the Smithsonian—Finances of the Institution.

[From the National Intelligencer.]

The restoration of those portions of the Smithsonian edifice which were damaged or destroyed by the fire last January is in slow progress. The cost of labor and ... is so very heavy at the present time that it is not deemed wise to attempt a very speedy completion of the work. The two large towers have been entirely restored, and are in a fire-proof condition. The roof remains to be put on and the rooms to finish. It is well known among cultivated men conversant with the Smithsonian Institute, that the Smithsonian structure was designed and built more for external architectural display than for practical internal uses. In the restoration an opportunity is furnished to partially remove this great defect in the building.

It will cost at least $100,000 to completely restore the building, an expense which the institution has not means to meet. The whole amount of Smithson's bequest, $515,169, is in the United States Treasury at 6 per cent semi-annual interest. Total annual income, $30,910.

This income cannot be used for building purposes under the conditions of the bequest. The edifice was erected at a cost of $300,000, from accumulations of interest before the institution was established. There are $75,000 of this extra fund, not used in building, invested in 5 per cent semi-annual bonds of the State of Indiana, giving an income of $3,750; and $53,500 of the same fund in Virginia bonds; $12,000 in Tennessee, and $500 in Georgia bonds; and from these three last named States no income has been received during the war. The expenditures of the institution for 1864 were as follows: For building, furniture and expenses, $3,620.77; general expenses, $14,071.50; publications, researches and lectures, $11,907.48; library, museum and gallery of art, $8,936.31. Total, $37,535.56. Total income received in the same period, $34,666.14. It is thus seen that in the failure of the interest on the Virginia, Tennessee and Georgia bonds the current expenses exceeded the income in the sum of $2,869.82. There was, however, in the United States Treasury an undrawn balance of interest in January, 1864, amounting to $39,353.90, from which the excess of expenses and income in 1864 was met, leaving at the time of the fire a balance due the institution at the United States Treasury of $29,486. This sum has, we presume, been nearly or quite all expended the past year in the restoration. It will thus be seen that the completion of the restoration cannot be done from the income of the institution without encroaching upon its systematic operations and humane usefulness.

The British Government is now most busily engaged in the advent and suppression of popular ballad singers. In Cork, Dublin, Tralee, ... and the country towns of the South of Ireland, this work gives full occupation to the police. Not a fair is held in Ireland now, at which the authorities do not take precautions for seizing upon the ballad singers, and confiscating their seditious wares.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

[OFFICIAL REPORT.]

Regular Meeting, Jan. 30, 1866.

Present—Messrs. Ballantyne, Chairman, Bonfield, Clark, Foster, Guilford, Holden, Leavitt, Runyan, Ryder, Steele, Tinkham, and Walsh.

Absent—Messrs. Brentano, Felsenthal, and Wentworth.

Vice-President Foster in the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

...

Adjourned.

J. L. PICKARD, Secretary.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 1, '66.

The stringency in the money market is felt to increase daily, and our bankers do not expect to experience any material relief till the receipts of Hogs fall off and the product begins to move eastward. At present packers cannot sell except at a loss, and the Eastern markets are in such a depressed condition that speculation is almost wholly cut off.

The pressure on the discount houses to-day was unusually severe, and some of the banks were forced to draw on New York and sell their drafts at ¼ of 1 per cent discount. The bank rate of discount is steady at 10 per cent per annum, but 12@18 per cent is charged by private bankers, and street brokers charge 1½@2 per cent per month.

The market for Eastern Exchange is flat and lower. We quote it at ⅛@1-10 discount buying and par to 1-10 prem. selling. Round lots were sold among bankers at ⅛@1-10 discount.

...

—By a return recently published it appears that Great Britain imported in 1864 gold and silver to the value of ... and in 1865 to the value of ...

—We find on our table the 7th number of the Banking and Insurance Chronicle, J. W. O'Donoghue editor. ...

—In New York foreign exchange is flat. ...

—In Cincinnati there is no improvement in the supply of currency, which continues inadequate to the demand, and with a steady borrowing and active checking business, money works close and rates of interest are firmly maintained at 10@15 per cent.

—The following additional banks have been designated by the Secretary of the Treasury as depositories of the public moneys: First National Bank, Marshall, Michigan; Winnebago National Bank, Rockford, Illinois; First National Bank, Frederick, Maryland. There have been no new organizations under the National banking system during the past week. ...

—In Baltimore money continues easy, with the supply considerably in excess of the demand. ...

—In New York money is more active, and loans on call under 6 per cent are exceptional. ...

—The Boston Advertiser of the 29th contains the following: ...

—In Boston, call loans rule at 5 per cent on good collaterals, and short time loans pay about 7 3-10 as before reported. ...

CHICAGO STOCK EXCHANGE.

THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 1.

NEW YORK QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 1.

The receipts and shipments during the past twenty-four hours compare with those of the corresponding date last year as follows:

RECEIPTS PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

SHIPMENTS PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

The Liverpool steamer was telegraphed to-day, reporting Breadstuffs quiet and steady.

...

LATER.

The market in the evening was very quiet, with buyers of No. 1 Spring Wheat at $1.21½, and sellers at $1.22. Few transactions were made.

The New York Provision Market—The Hog Crop and Prospects.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette.]

...

Latest Liverpool Markets.

[From Richardson, Spence & Co's Circular.]

...

The English Metal Trade.

...

Pittsburgh Oil Market—Jan. 31.

...

The Dry Goods Trade in New York.

...

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY TRIBUNE, Thursday Evening, Feb. 1.

...

CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

...

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

...

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 1.

FREIGHTS—The following is the joint tariff of ...

FLOUR— ...

WHEAT— ...

CORN— ...

OATS— ...

RYE— ...

BARLEY— ...

BEANS— ...

BROOM CORN— ...

BUTTER— ...

CHEESE— ...

COAL— ...

COFFEE— ...

CANDLES— ...

COOPERAGE— ...

EGGS— ...

FRUITS— ...

FISH— ...

HAY— ...

HIDES— ...

LEATHER— ...

METALS— ...

NAILS— ...

OILS— ...

POULTRY AND GAME— ...

POTATOES— ...

PROVISIONS— ...

SALERATUS AND SODA— ...

SALT— ...

SEEDS— ...

SUGARS— ...

SYRUPS— ...

TALLOW— ...

TOBACCO— ...

WOOD— ...

Railroad Time Table.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN—DEPOT COR. WEST WATER AND KINZIE.

...

Miscellaneous.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

...

TO BREWERS, DISTILLERS, Grocers and Pork Packers, Dealers in Oil, Fish, Lard and Flour.

I am prepared to furnish orders for all kinds of

Bungs, Taps and Vents.

N. WHITE,

Wholesale Dealer in Woodenand Willow Ware, 197 South Water street.

LARD PRESS.

...

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Dr. Webster,

184 South Clark street, ... Office hours from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. ...

Dr. Webster refers the public to the following physicians: Dr. Detter, Milwaukee, Wis.; Dr. Peabody and Dr. Kennedy, Detroit, Mich.; Dr. Pease, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Dr. Bowen and Dr. Harrison, St. Louis, Mo.; Dr. Gaines, Dr. J. Bailey, Dr. James Thorn, Chicago, Ill.; Dr. Hendershott, Toledo, Ohio; Dr. Davis, Cincinnati, Ohio; Dr. Brady, St. Paul, Minn.

A Physiological View of Marriage.

...

Important to Ladies.

Mrs. Windsor's Mystic Pills, for Females, are the best and safest in the market. ... Price $1, ... Address Box 5883, Chicago, Ill. Sold by all respectable druggists. ... D. SCOVIL, General Agent.

Dr. Foote's Advertisements.

OLD EYES MADE NEW without spectacles, Doctor or Medicine. Pamphlet mailed free. Address E. B. FOOTE, M. D., 1130 Broadway, New York.

Comfort and Cure

FOR THE RUPTURED.—Sent free. Address E. B. FOOTE, M. D., 1130 Broadway, New York.

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How it may be easily Prevented; also Cause and Cure. Sent free. Address E. B. FOOTE, M. D., 1130 Broadway, New York.

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FOR THE MARRIED.—Sent free in sealed envelope. Address E. B. FOOTE, M. D., 1130 Broadway, New York.

Medical Common Sense.

400 pages—100 illustrations, $1.50. Sent by mail everywhere, post paid. Contents. Tables sent free. Address the Author, E. B. FOOTE, M. D., 1130 Broadway, New York.

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The Monitor.

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Young Men!

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The New Drug Store.

HELMBOLD'S New Store, ...

EXTRACTS OF BUCHU, AND EXTRACTS OF SARSAPARILLA.

... No. 594 Broadway, N. Y. ...

Well to-day, Sick to-morrow.

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Spermatorrhea.

...

Your Destiny

And Future Prospects in Life, clearly revealed by Dr. Raphael. ...

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

...

Roback's Bitters.

When Nature all her best Tonics combined, She produced ROBACK'S BITTERS for mankind.

Diseases destroy life, and ROBACK'S BITTERS destroy diseases!

The Stomach is the source of life, and ROBACK'S BITTERS renovate that source!

Health gives joy and pleasure, and ROBACK'S BITTERS give health!

Physical strength adds to mental vigor and general happiness. ROBACK'S BITTERS add to physical strength!

For these reasons there is such a demand for this medicinal beverage; and for these reasons no one should fail to test their virtues.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers everywhere—and manufactured by Dr. C. W. ROBACK, at Nos. 56, 58, 60 and 62 East Third street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Medicinal.

STRENGTH TO THE WEAK!

YOUTH TO THE AGED!!

BIOKRENE

OR

Life Rejuvenator.

...

BIOKRENE

...

BIOKRENE.

The FEEBLE, the LANGUID, the DESPAIRING, the OLD should give this valuable discovery a trial; it will be found essentially different from all other articles for the same purposes.

TO FEMALES.

...

HUTCHINGS & HILLYER,

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28 Dey Street, New York.

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S U

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Cures diseases of the KIDNEYS, GOUT, GRAVEL, RHEUMATISM, DROPSY, and ALL DISEASES arising from EXCESSES or INDISCRETION. Sold by all Apothecaries. PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

For sale in Chicago by H. SCOVIL, Wholesale Dealer in Patent Medicines. Sold in New York by D. BARNES & CO., Agents for the West. BURLEIGH & ROGERS, Wholesale Druggists, Boston, Mass., General Agents for the United States.

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REJUVENATING ELIXIR!

Or Essence of Life.

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Indian Medicine.

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TABLE OIL CLOTHS, &C.

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COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 12 BRIDGE STREET,

Corner Whitehall street,

H. D. WALBRIDGE, ... NEW YORK.

Consignments solicited and advances made by L. A. COTTON, No. 3 Loomis Building, northwest corner Clark and South Water street, CHICAGO.

MEDICAL CARD TO LADY INVALIDS.—W. F. J. THIERS, M. D., ...

MRS. WILLIS HAS MADE arrangements to receive THREE ADDITIONAL PUPILS ... "WOODS A," Orange County, New York.

DEAFNESS.—The Sound Magnifier ...

Partnership.

DISSOLUTION.—Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between JOHN GRAHAM and JOHN ... is this day dissolved by limitation of ...

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The firm of KIRKPATRICK & ...

Chicago, Ill., January 30th, 1866.

Government Sales.

GOVERNMENT SALE.—Large sale of ... at auction at the Medical Purveyor's ... TUESDAY, Feb. ...

...

Surgeon and Medical Purveyor, U. S. A.

GREAT AUCTION SALE OF Public Property at the Oakland Cavalry Depot, near Louisville, Ky. ...

LARGE SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES. Will be sold at public auction, at Fort Monroe Arsenal, Old Point Comfort, Va., on THURSDAY, ...

...

GOVERNMENT SALE OF FLOUR AT AUCTION. ...

EXTENSIVE SALE OF GOVERNMENT ROLLING STOCK. ...

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE STORES. ...

HATHAWAY, LEACH & ... 417 Arch street, Philadelphia.

City Notices

AN ORDINANCE, concerning the ...

...

Approved Jan. 26, 1866.

Attest: A. H. BODMAN, City Clerk. J. B. RICE, Mayor.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, CHICAGO, January ...

...

J. G. GINDELE,
FRED. LETZ,
O. J. ROSE,

Commissioners of the Board of Public Works.

SEWERAGE BRICKS WANTED.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, CHICAGO, January ...

...

PROPOSALS FOR A NEW BRIDGE AT CLARK STREET.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, ...

...

Legal.

WHEREAS, On the twenty-sixth day of December, A. D. 186..., ...

...

Auction Sales.

THE FOLLOWING DESCRIBED articles will be sold ...

...

Proposals.

STATE OF MAINE.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. ...

SALE OF UNITED STATES LAND SCRIP. ...

Banking and Exchange.

LOCKWOOD & CO.,

BANKERS,

94 Broadway and 6 Wall-st., New York,

DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES.

Interest allowed on Deposits of Gold and Currency, ...

Scales.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES, OF ALL KINDS.

Fairbanks, Greenleaf & Co., ... Lake st., Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Tribune.
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1866.

THE CITY.

[illegible]

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL.—The report of the Physician of St. Luke's Hospital, Dr. J. H. Owens, for the month ending January 31st [illegible]

"HAPPINESS AND INDUSTRIAL CHRONICLE."—[illegible]

FIRE.—Between one and two o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the basement of a saloon and restaurant, No. 81 Randolph street [illegible]

REV. JAMES DEMAREST, JR., late pastor of the North Reformed Dutch Church of Newark, New Jersey, has recently been called to the pastorate of the Second Dutch Reformed Church, corner of Monroe and Sangamon streets, in this city. [illegible]

THEFT OF WATCHES AND MONEY.—At the Police Court yesterday a young Swede named Charles Miller was complained of by a fellow countryman, passing by the name of Charles F. Johnson. [illegible]

A FAMILY ROW.—[illegible]

OF INTEREST TO OUR CITIZENS.—Mrs. Wm. J. Johnson, as has already been stated by us, has disposed of her ever popular restaurant, for the past five or six years located at No. 67 Clark street, in front of Bryan Hall [illegible]

DELIGHT'S ENTERPRISE.—The magnificent new "tonsorial palace" and "laboratory" of Mr. A. M. Delight, on Washington street, opposite the Court House [illegible]

LARCENY OF PORK.—James Mitchell [illegible]

COOK COUNTY CONVENTION.—In our report of the convention of clerks of various courts of common law jurisdiction, held in the Recorder's Court, the following important resolution was omitted: [illegible]

DISEASED MEAT.—It is reported, and seemingly upon good authority, that hundreds of diseased beef cattle, sheep and hogs are daily slaughtered and sold in this city. [illegible]

A CLEVER SWINDLE.—A few days ago, an individual [illegible]

[illegible]

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

The Case Against the City—Another Complaining Wife—Recital of Her Wrongs—Writs of Capias—Judgments—Chancery and Probate—Business.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—*Before Hon. Thomas Drummond, Judge.*—The case of Macdonald vs. The City of Chicago, to recover damages for injuries received by a fall through an alleged defective sidewalk, was on trial yesterday.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Not in session.

[illegible]

CIRCUIT COURT—*Before Hon. Erastus S. Williams, Judge.*—[illegible]

COUNTY COURT—*Before Hon. J. B. Bradwell, Judge.*—[illegible]

PROBATE COURT—[illegible]

A WIDOWER'S VICTIM.

A Confidence Man in the Role of a Farmer Swindles a Poor Widow.

Among the passengers on the Michigan Southern train which arrived in this city on Wednesday evening, was a widow lady named Mrs. Henrietta Watts, hailing from Dayton, Ohio. [illegible]

ATTEMPTED HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

[illegible]

AN INSUFFERABLE BORE.—[illegible]

A RAILROAD ROBBER CAUGHT.—[illegible]

[illegible]

Syrup Making in the Northwest.

The experience of four or five years past has thoroughly demonstrated that the prairies of the Northwest, and indeed most localities north of Mason and Dixon's line, are admirably adapted to the growth of sorghum or Chinese sugarcane. [illegible]

TRANSFERS OF REAL ESTATE.

The following transfers of real estate were filed for record yesterday in the Recorder's office:

[illegible]

CHATTEL MORTGAGES.

The following chattel mortgages were also filed for recording yesterday:

[illegible]

Michael Reynolds to Henry Brown.

AMUSEMENTS.

FORREST.—Last evening Edwin Forrest appeared in his popular role of "Richelieu." To-night, "The Gladiator." [illegible]

MCVICKER'S THEATRE.—Laura Keene's [illegible]

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.—"Dinglewood," [illegible]

SKATING.—[illegible]

ZOUAVE BALL.—The annual ball of the Ellsworth Zouaves which came off last evening in the Music Hall of Crosby's Opera House [illegible]

DANCE.—The fourth annual ball of the employes of the Briggs House will take place on Wednesday, the 7th instant, at Turner Hall. [illegible]

LECTURE ON THE LANGUAGES.—Mr. Oscar Faulhaber [illegible]

THE NORTH SIDE RAILWAY.—Great complaint is now being made by passengers on the North Clark street line of railway [illegible]

"IMPORTANT DECISION."—[illegible]

POLICE RE-UNION.—[illegible]

[illegible]

I. O. OF G. T.—At a regular meeting of Aqua Pura Lodge, No. 670, I. O. of G. T. [illegible]

A FEMALE ROBE THIEF.—A dilapidated vagrant looking specimen of female humanity who gave her name as Margaret Martis was arraigned in the Police Court yesterday afternoon to answer to the charge of larceny [illegible]

Northern Railroad—The Other Side of the Question.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

I believe the only persons who have asked the Common Council for the Northern Railroad ordinance are Hon. R. M. Harris, Hon. A. B. Cook [illegible]

[illegible]

SAM'L SHACKFORD,
Alderman of the 15th Ward.

School Accommodations Again.

Editors Tribune:

Inasmuch as W. grants that his article was foolish and disclaims all ambition to originality [illegible]

"Canadian" Clothing.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

I suppose I am not the only man—or woman either—who has listened to the plausible talk of some artful dodger, who offers to sell you cheap, a real diamond ring [illegible]

[illegible]

JEAMES.

[We can scarcely sympathize with "Jeames," as he seems to have been out of the path of duty when bitten; but we willingly give place to his recital in the hope that it may deter others from biting at the gilded hook.]

DASHAWAY LODGE NO. 243.—At a regular meeting of Dashaway Lodge No. 243, I. O. G. T., held on Tuesday evening last, at their hall, corner of Halsted and Harrison streets, the following officers were elected for the ensuing term: [illegible]

A Generous Donation.

Mr. Jonathan Burr, of Chicago, has recently nobly contributed $500 for the purposes of the American Union Commission, to send supplies to the suffering Union people of Arkansas. [illegible]

Mrs. H. W. COBB, Secretary.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Go to Bangs, No. 22 Monroe Street, for Barstow's Cooking Range, Pond's Magic Furnaces, Registers and Ventilators, Crusader Cook Stoves and Kitchen Furniture.

"Night-Blooming Cereus"—like the Bard sublime, Not for a day, but for all coming time." Phalon & Son, manufacturers, 517 Broadway, N. Y. Sold everywhere.

Stationers' Stamp.—A new thing for monograms, in beautiful blue. Every stationer should have one. It will pay. G. M. BABCOCK & Co., sole agents, Chicago. P. O. Box 1944.

Go to the Best—Go to Bryant & Stratton's Chicago Commercial College to get a thorough, practical business education, or to become a good Telegraph Operator. Address for circulars, BRYANT & STRATTON, Chicago, Ill.

Go to our friend, N. F. Merrill's for kerosene oils, lamps, lanterns, chandeliers, glassware, etc., 71 and 73 Randolph street.

Parties wishing Osage Orange Seed should order of Overman, Mann & Co., who have been long in the trade, and are known to be reliable. See advertisement in this paper. They may be addressed at either Normal or Bloomington, Ill.

Crawford's Pulmonic Troches allay Bronchial irritations of the mucus membrane, and cure Catarrh, Coughs and Colds. [illegible]

A Bad Breath the greatest curse of life. How many lovers it has separated; how many friends forever parted. [illegible] Balm of a Thousand Flowers [illegible]

Daily Weather Report.

[By the United States Telegraph.]

February 1.

City.	Wind.	Atmosphere.	Therm'r.
Portland	S.W.	Clear.	[illegible] above.
Boston	W.	Clear.	[illegible] above.
[illegible]	N.	Cloudy.	[illegible] above.
New York	N.	Clear.	[illegible] above.
Philadelphia	N.	Clear.	[illegible] above.
Baltimore	S.W.	Clear.	[illegible] above.
Washington	S.W.	Clear.	[illegible] above.
Cincinnati	W.	Clear.	[illegible] above.
Buffalo	[illegible]	Cloudy.	[illegible] above.
Detroit	[illegible]	Clear.	[illegible] above.
Green Bay	W.	Clear.	[illegible] above.
St. Louis	F.	Clear.	27 above.
Cedar Rapids	Still.	Clear.	20 above.

Celebration by Colored Men.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—Last evening, at the Cooper Institute, the colored men and women of New York and vicinity assembled to ratify the amendment of the Constitution prohibiting slavery in the United States. George S. Smith was chairman. Rev. Sella Martin, Fred Douglass and others addressed the assembly.

Loss of the Gunboat Narcissus.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—The New York steamship [illegible] arrived to-night.

The gunboat Narcissus, from Pensacola, for New York, was totally lost at the mouth of Tampa Bay, with all on board, about thirty souls.

Grand Ball.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—The grand reception ball of the 7th regiment took place last night at the Academy of Music, and was a most brilliant affair. An oration by Gen. Dix opened the evening's proceedings and the dancing was kept up till an early hour this morning.

North Carolina Legislature.

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 1.—The House of Commons continued to-day the consideration of the bill relating to freedmen. Speeches were made for and against allowing them to testify. No vote was taken.

The Fenian Excitement in Canada.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—A Toronto despatch to the Herald states that an attack on the frontier towns is hourly expected. Trains are ready at Hamilton and Toronto to load troops at a moment's notice. The military in all the western towns are in arms.

Precautions against Fenian Raids.

OTTAWA, C. W., Feb. 1.—The understood ample precautionary measures against Fenian raids have been taken by providing for the speedy concentration of volunteers, and also Imperial troops.

The African Slave Trade.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—The New York Herald's Havana correspondent reports the arrival of two cargoes of Africans on the island within a short time.

Railroad Celebration.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Ground was broken to-day for a railroad between Alexandria and Fredericksburg, Va., and the event was duly celebrated by those directly interested.

Accepts.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Feb. 1.—Herschel V. Johnson accepts the position of Senator.

Markets by Telegraph.

OUR MIDNIGHT MARKET REPORT.

[Special Despatch to Western Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.

Railway speculation opened firmly at the open board but it was all lower at the Stock Exchange. [illegible]

CLOSING PRICES.

The following were the closing prices at 4.30 p. m.: N. Y. Central, 97¾; Erie, 79¼; Hudson River, 106¾; Reading, 99; Michigan Southern, 69; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 85¾; Rock Island, 96¼.

MONEY.

Money is easy at 5@6 ℞ cent on call.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments are steady on gold bonds, but about ¼ ℞ cent better on 5-20 notes.

MISCELLANEOUS.

State bonds are firm but very quiet. Coal and miscellaneous shares are strong, and there is an improvement on some of them.

GOLD.

There is very little speculative activity in gold and a good demand for customs. Closed at 140¼.

PETROLEUM.

The Petroleum market was lower to-day on Benninghoff Run, on account of dearth at the wells. [illegible]

DRY GOODS.

The following are the quotations from the Dry Goods Exchange:

[illegible]

Baltimore Cattle Market.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 1.

[illegible]

Pittsburgh Cattle Market.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 1.

[illegible]

Cincinnati Market.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, Feb. 1.

[illegible]

Milwaukee Market.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 1.

FLOUR—Flour unchanged.

[illegible]

Albany Cattle Market.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ALBANY, Feb. 1.

BEEF CATTLE—Market opens very dull, but holders are comparatively stiff at prices somewhat better than last week. [illegible]

SHEEP—Are plenty, and neglected.

HOGS—Nominal.

St. Louis Market.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 1.

FLOUR—Active. Sales of X at $8.25; XX at $8.50; choice XX at $10.00.

TOBACCO—Active and firm, ranging in price from $6.00 to $25.00.

GRAIN—Wheat dull. Oats lower and declining; sales at 36c. Corn declined; sales of yellow at 71½c; white 76c. Barley dull.

WHISKEY—Advanced. [illegible]

HOGS—Small advance. [illegible]

New York Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.

COTTON—Dull and drooping; [illegible]

FLOUR—Less active, but prices without decided change.

[illegible]

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.

MONEY—Easy at 5@6 per cent.

[illegible]

San Francisco Mining Stocks.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 31.

[illegible]

Mining Stocks.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.

[illegible]

MARRIED.

In Evanston, Ill., at the residence of the bride's father, E. Adams, on the 1st inst., by the Rev. [illegible], Evanston, Miss MINNIE E. ADAMS and Dr. LAWRENCE F. ABBOTT, of Wilmington, Ill.

In Galesburg, Ill., at the Second Presbyterian Church, on the 1st of February, by the Rev. [illegible], President of Knox College, Rev. JUSTUS DOOLITTLE [illegible], and Miss LOUISA JUDSON, of Galesburg, Ill.

DIED.

This morning, at Wood Lawn, near this city, of diphtheria, WILLIAM RODNEY SLUYTER, aged [illegible] years.

Funeral at Wood Lawn, Saturday afternoon, at [illegible] o'clock.

Utica and Central New York papers please copy.

Amusements.

WASHINGTON SKATING PARK.

The Festival of the Season!

BENEFIT OF THE West Indiana Street Free Church,

Saturday Afternoon and Evening, Feb. 3.

Tickets for Gentlemen 50c; Ladies and Children, 25c. The friends of this enterprise are making every effort to have an entertainment that shall meet the expectations of all.

MUSIC AND REFRESHMENTS WILL BE PROVIDED.

THE RINK.

Open all Day and Evening.

6th GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT TO-MORROW NIGHT.

CENTRAL PARK.

Finest Ice of the Season.

Auction Sales.

CHICAGO ARTIST'S SALE.

OIL PAINTINGS AT AUCTION, By Catalogue.

On THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 8th, at the New Art Gallery of Jevne & Almini, No. 152 So. Clark-st. The Paintings are now on exhibition.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

REGULAR SATURDAY SALE, Household Goods, New and Second-Hand Carpets, and various kinds of Merchandise, AT AUCTION. On SATURDAY, Feb. 3d, at 9½ o'clock, at Butters' Auction Rooms, cor. of Dearborn and Washington-sts.

W. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

5000 BBLS. SAGINAW FINE SALT, at Auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 8th, at 10 o'clock, at Butters' Auction Rooms, corner of Dearborn and Washington streets, 3,500 bbls. Saginaw Fine Salt; 1,500 bbls. Saginaw Old Fine Salt. The Salt is free of charge to March 1st, and will be sold in car load lots, if desired.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, AUCTIONEERS.

Superior New and Second-Hand **Household Furniture AT AUCTION.**

On FRIDAY, Feb. 2d, at 10 o'clock, at our salesrooms, 46 and 48 Dearborn street, consisting of a large and very superior assortment of Parlor, Chamber, Library, and Dining-room Furniture [illegible]

GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.

We will include in our sale of to-day the entire FURNITURE, CARPETS, &c., of a gentleman breaking up housekeeping.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, 46 and 48 Dearborn-st.

General Notices.

TO TOW AND JUTE SPINNERS. FOR SALE

1 [Double] Spinning Frame, 120 Spindles, &c.
1 [illegible]
1 Six-feet English Circular Card, nearly new.
1 Six feet ½ Circular Card.
1 Picker.
30 [illegible] suitable for weaving bagging or burlap. Bobbins, Spools, Cans, &c. Address

RICHARD KITSON, Lowell, Mass.

Great West'n Employment Agency, Rooms 33 & 34 Reynolds' Block, CHICAGO, ILL.

All kinds of help supplied on short notice. Orders by mail promptly filled. FORSYTH & HOTT.

AQUA PURA LODGE, No. 670, I. O. of G. T.—At a regular meeting of this Lodge, at their Hall, corner of Robey street and Park avenue, the following officers were elected for the ensuing term: [illegible]

FOR DIPHTHERIA, SORE THROAT, &c., use WILLIAMS' TABLETS. [illegible]

NOTICE.—There will be a regular meeting of the Chicago Skating Club, [illegible]

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

TABLEAUX VIVANT And Musical Entertainment.

For the Benefit of ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, under the direction of J. APPLETON WILSON. [illegible] FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 2d, 1866.

PROGRAMME:

[illegible]

Tickets 50 cents; children, 25 cents. Doors open at 7 o'clock; commence at 8 o'clock.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

Lessee and Manager.........Mr. Joseph McArdle

FRIDAY, Feb. 2d, 1866, tenth night of the eminent Tragedian

Mr. EDWIN FORREST,

On which occasion he will appear as

THE GLADIATOR.

Supported by Madame PONISI, Miss LILLIE, Mr. JOHN McCULLOUGH, and the entire company.

[illegible]

SATURDAY AFTERNOON—A GALA MATINEE.

[illegible]

McVICKER'S THEATRE. Madison-st., between Dearborn and State.

McVICKER & MYERS.........Managers

Great success of

THE WORKMEN OF NEW YORK,

Which cannot be produced after this week.

FRIDAY, Benefit of LAURA KEENE.

FRIDAY and SATURDAY,

THE WORKMEN OF NEW YORK.

LAURA KEENE.............MARTHA SAVAGE.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON—Laura Keene Matinee.

THE WORKMEN OF NEW YORK.

MONDAY—The great Tragedian Mr. EDWIN ADAMS as RICHARD [illegible]

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.

COL. J. H. WOOD.............Proprietor and Manager.
Mr. A. D. BRADLEY.............Director of Amusements.
Mr. THOS. BARRY.............Stage Manager.

Benefit of Mr. G. F. PRICE. Great Attractions! New Drama and ROBERT EMMET. Friday Evening, Feb. 2, the great Drama of DINGLEWOOD, nightly played to crowded houses. [illegible] Saturday afternoon and night—DINGLEWOOD.

BLIND TOM,

THE WONDERFUL NEGRO BOY

PIANIST,

Will give a series of his remarkable CONCERTS at

SMITH & NIXON'S HALL,

Commencing MONDAY, Feb. 5th, 1866.

Grand Masquerade!

The sale of Reserved Seats for the Grand Masquerade to be given by the

CHICAGO TURN-GEMEINDE,
On the 12th of February,

Will commence on FRIDAY, at 10 a. m., at their Hall on North Clark street. Price $1.00.

Per Order Committee.

Programme announced next week.

Great American Prize Concert.

Crosby's Opera House, Chicago, Ill.

FEBRUARY 22, 1866.

20,000 VALUABLE GIFTS,

Worth $96,300, will be presented to Ticket Holders.

100,000 Tickets Only Will be Sold.

[illegible]

BRIGGS, LEMON & CO., 144 Dearborn-st.

P. S.—Ask for Great American Prize Concert Tickets. Take no others. Agents wanted. References required.

NORTHWESTERN GIFT CONCERT!

As there are about 5,000 tickets remaining unsold, we are obliged to

Postpone the Drawing To MARCH 17, 1866,

When it will positively take place.

20,000 Tickets at $1 Each.

[illegible]

To Rent.

TO RENT—Furnished room on the North Side, $5 per month. Address "A B," Tribune office.

TO RENT—Half of an Office in Chamber of Commerce Building. Call at No. 25 Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT—Cottage house containing six rooms, on the West Side, within two blocks of Madison and Halsted street cars [illegible]. Address Box 2782.

TO RENT—A nicely furnished room for a single gentleman. Inquire at [illegible] North Clark-st. References required.

TO RENT—Desk Room—Apply at 15 and 16 Reynolds' Block, rear P. O.

TO RENT—With immediate possession, a two-story house, No. 138 Aberdeen-st. Inquire next door, 136.

TO RENT—A very pleasant suite of unfurnished front rooms, with first-class board in a private family, at 281 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—A fine office, especially for a physician, or which may be used for other business. [illegible] Inquire at 155 South Clark-st, Room 6, second floor.

TO RENT—A first-class Lake-st. Store, No. 173. Will be for rent from the 1st day of April next, to a good party. Apply to GEORGE S. HIGH, 164 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—With Steam Power—The large and commodious third floor of our machine shop, within one block of Chamber of Commerce. Apply at Office of Richards' Corn Sheller Works, 190 & 192 Washington-st.

TO RENT—A house in a first-rate locality, on the South Side, within 15 minutes' walk of Chamber of Commerce, with furniture for sale. A very desirable opportunity is offered to any one wishing to go to housekeeping at once. House furnished throughout. Address "G S L," Tribune office, for one week.

TO RENT—Dock Property—The 2nd Dock property adjoining the Galena Docks, on the main branch of the river, and for the past eight years occupied by the Chicago, Buffalo and Cleveland Transportation Line. Apply to WM. D. KERFOOT, 89 Washington-st.

TO RENT—Cottage House of 7 rooms, pleasantly located and furnished with everything necessary for housekeeping. Will either rent or sell the furniture. Call at 34 Chamber of Commerce, between the hours of 9 and 11 a. m., or 3 to 4 p. m.

TO RENT With Board—To a gentleman and wife, Parlor and Bedroom, furnished or unfurnished, in a pleasant location, on the West Side. Please address "J M S," 193 South Clinton-st., where an interview may be had.

TO RENT—Or Lease for a term of years—One Store, near Clark-st., on South Water-st., suitable for a wholesale grocery store. Also one or two large Stores above Wells-st., on South Water-st. [illegible] Apply to the subscriber, at Philip Wadsworth & Co.'s, Nos. 34 and 36 Lake-st. E. S. WADSWORTH.

TO RENT—First-class Dock property, by JOHN MATTOCKS, No. 9 Dickey's Building.

TO RENT—Two front rooms and closet, unfurnished, to a private house on West Side, convenient to street cars. Best references given and required. Address "I B," Tribune office.

TO RENT—The 2d, 3d and 4th floors of the store 179 Lake-st., with outside entrance from the street. Gas fixtures, shelving, skylight and fall. They are well calculated for a wholesale business. Inquire on the premises.

TO RENT—Two new two-story houses of 9 rooms each, on Schiller-st., near Dearborn-st., at $50 per month. J. LEWIS LEE & CO., Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

TO RENT—A new two-story house of 13 rooms, modern improvements, No. 431 West Randolph street, near Elizabeth. Rent $800 per year. THOMAS D. SNYDER & CO., Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

TO RENT—Persons having rooms, dwellings or stores to lease, will be furnished customers by applying to A. GAGE & CO., 44 LaSalle street, Room 4.

TO RENT—The fine Lofts, Nos. 60 and 62 Michigan avenue. Inquire at 179 Lake-st.

TO RENT—House and barn, 372 North Franklin street. House has nine rooms and bath room. Near horse cars. Inquire at 89 Elm-st.

TO RENT—The second floor with storage in 5th loft at 56 Lake street. Inquire of PHELPS, DODGE & CO.

TO RENT—The 4th and 5th floors Nos. 47 and 49 South Water-st. (corner), well lighted and adapted to manufacturer's use. Inquire on the premises.

For Sale—Real Estate.

FOR SALE—The house situated [illegible] Apply at office of H. C. LIVINGSTON, [illegible]

FOR SALE—320 acres of land in Sauk county, Wis., 2½ miles from railroad. Good land, good timber, good water. [illegible] JOHN W. HEDENBERG, 17 Lombard Block.

FOR SALE—Choice Fruit Farms in Southern Illinois; also other good farming lands [illegible]

FOR SALE—Building and Lot No. [illegible] South Water-st., near Dearborn-st. [illegible]

FOR SALE—First-class Residence on Wabash avenue, north of Harrison street [illegible] W. C. MOREY, Real Estate Broker and Notary Public, 8 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—Some good residences, South and West Sides, $2,500 to $15,000. One new brick, $10,000. A double brick building, business property, for $25,000. JOHN W. HEDENBERG.

FOR SALE—Several good farms, various locations, also [illegible] JOHN W. HEDENBERG, 17 Lombard Block.

FOR SALE—Fine new House, with large lot, in the West Division. House contains 10 rooms. Possession given at once. Price $7,500. Apply to J. F. OLINGER, Real Estate Office, 41 Clark st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—Real Estate—2 Cottages, with barns, sheds and a good well of water. Must be sold to-day. Also, 2 two-story houses, well located and cheap. G. W. FEW, 111 South Water street.

FOR SALE—Ten Lots on Lake-st. and Park-av., near the City Limits, at $325 and $400, on Park av., and $450 and $500, on Lake-st. These lots are in close proximity to the horse cars, and will rapidly advance in value. Terms easy. C. MOREY, Real Estate Broker and Notary Public, 9 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—Will be at a decided bargain, as the owner wishes to leave the city—a new frame house of 12 rooms, and lot, on Park avenue, near Robey-st. THOMAS D. SNYDER & CO., Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—Two 3-story brick houses of 12 rooms each, and lots, on Mayer, near Washington-st. [illegible] J. LEWIS LEE & CO., Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—65,000 acres of Missouri Lands, in quantities to suit purchasers, at prices ranging from $1.25 upwards. These tracts comprise some of the finest agricultural and mineral lands in the State, convenient to railroads and rivers. [illegible] HOYT & FORSYTH, General Real Estate Agents, Rooms 23, 24 and 25 Reynolds' Block, rear P. O.

FOR SALE—Residence—A desirable house, with large lot and barn, situated in a fine neighborhood, within easy access to business, on North Side. House has 10 rooms and all modern conveniences. Will be sold cheap for cash, as the owner desires to leave the city. [illegible] Immediate possession given. Address "HOME," Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A house containing 8 rooms, on Monroe-st., convenient to business. Good neighborhood. Parties intend leaving city. Will sell cheap. HOYT & FORSYTH, Real Estate Agents, Rooms 23, 24 and 25 Reynolds' Block.

FOR SALE—A house on Third avenue—8 rooms, woodshed, stable, &c. HOYT & FORSYTH, Real Estate Agents, Rooms 23, 24 and 25 Reynolds' Block.

FOR SALE—100x100 feet, corner Washington and Peoria streets. This is a splendid residence lot, and will be sold cheap, on application to REES & AYRES, Room 10 Crosby's Opera House.

FOR SALE—South Water-street. Lot known as No. 46. Lot 24x120 feet, will be sold low and part on time, by REES & AYRES.

FOR SALE—A large number of cheap Lots, easy of access by horse railroads, ranging in price from $200 to $500 each. Apply to REES & AYRES, Room 10 Crosby's Opera House.

FOR SALE—A fine Brick Residence, No. 238 Indiana-st., near Pine. Also, No. 251 Indiana-st., with Lot 30x125, at very low figures. REES & AYRES, Room No. 10 Crosby's Opera House.

FOR SALE—Two Residences, in Belgrave Terrace, on May-st., at $5,000 each. Also some very fine Residence and Lots for sale on West Washington-st., at low figures, by REES & AYRES, Room 10 Crosby's Opera House.

FOR SALE—Farm of 186 acres, 1½ miles from R. R. Station, town of Rutland, Kane county, Ill. Nearly 50 acres ploughed, with dwelling, barn, orchard, some timber, wells and other improvements [illegible] JOHN A. McQUEEN, Plato, Kane Co., Ill. S. B. EAKIN.

FOR SALE—26 miles south of Chicago, one-half mile from the village of Bloom and Railroad Station [illegible] JAS. ELDOWNEY.

FOR SALE—Splendid farm in Henry County, one and a half miles from the city of Kewanee, on the C. B. & Q. R. R. [illegible] C. F. WEINMAN.

FOR SALE—Real Estate—80 lots on Brown's Addition, one half mile north of new cattle yards, and fronting on Halsted street, Douglas avenue, Laurel and other streets. Prices $150, $175 and $200. WALKER & KERFOOT, 89 Washington street.

FOR SALE—The three story and basement marble front house, and lot, No. 116 Michigan avenue, heretofore the residence of the late Geo. Steel, Esq. Apply to G. D. ARMOUR.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—A small stock of Flour and Feed, with good lease. Apply at store 120 Milwaukee avenue.

FOR SALE—A Photograph Gallery—one of the best in the city, doing a splendid business. [illegible] WAINWRIGHT & CO., 153 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A Drug Store, doing a large prescription business. [illegible] WAINWRIGHT & CO., 153 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A Foundry, doing a large business. Everything in splendid order [illegible] WAINWRIGHT & CO., 153 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A Grocery, Horse and Wagon, for $1,000; one for $1,500, on South Side; one on West Side [illegible] WAINWRIGHT & CO., 153 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A manufacturing business with a good trade established, paying a good per centage on capital invested, which is comparatively small. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Address P. O. Box 1068.

FOR SALE—Petroleum—Carbon Oil at refiner's prices, by W. ROSE, Agent for the Cleveland Petroleum and Refining Co., 19 Wells-st., Chicago, Ill. Empty Oil Barrels wanted.

FOR SALE—The stock and fixtures of a first-class grocery store, in one of the best locations in this city. [illegible] A. W. WHITAKER, 280 Lake street.

FOR SALE—Stock and stand of a first-rate family grocery, central location, at a fair valuation. Inquire of S. DELAMATER & CO., 88 Washington-st., Rooms 3 & 4.

FOR SALE—A good paying business. Investment needed, $500. Apply to J. BELFIELD & CO., Office No. 16 Post Office Block, Dearborn and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—Woolen Factory and fine water-power, situated in the city of Ann Arbor, Michigan, with one full and complete set of machines for manufacturing [illegible] Address P. O. Box 384, Ann Arbor, Mich.

FOR SALE—Or Exchange—"Waugh's Mirror of Italy," an oil painting 1,500 feet, the best panorama in the world. Apply to T. S. BAKER, 124 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—Cheap—Horse, Wagon and Harness, or Horse separate. Apply at 813 State st.

FOR SALE—Meat Market, fixtures and lease, 447 West Randolph st., having a good run of custom, and well located. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—Power Looms—One broad and four narrow Cassimere Looms. Apply at the Stone Mills, Janesville, Wis. F. WHITAKER.

FOR SALE—Cheap—The light draught vessel William Burn, one year old [illegible] Apply to HENRY S. HALSTED & CO., Ship Brokers, 4 Pardee's Block.

FOR SALE—Grocery Store—Is doing a very good trade, in the very best of neighborhoods. Inquire on the premises, 318 West Lake street.

FOR SALE—[illegible] saloons, 2 restaurants, 2 boarding houses and 2 grocery stores. Also, some licenses for sale. Apply to G. W. FEW, 111 S. Water-st.

FOR SALE—An established Grocery, on Wells-st., with lease for store, and 2 rooms. Also Horse and Wagon. For particulars address "M L," Tribune office.

FOR SALE—Grist Mill! Flax! A Steam Grist Mill, with three run of stone, situated eighty-five miles south of Chicago, at Onarga, Ill., on the Illinois Central Railroad, with a building attached suitable for flax machinery [illegible] S. A. CLEMENS, 223 Lake-st., Chicago, or R. A. HUNGERFORD, Onarga, Ill.

FOR SALE—State and County Rights of the new Patent Lever Corn Sheller [illegible] Call and see it operate at our office, 233 Lake street. [illegible] Manufacturing Co.

FOR SALE—A fine five year old mare, gentle either in harness or saddle. Is a good roadster. May be seen at 113 South Wells-st.

FOR SALE—New Osage Orange Seed. We have a large quantity of Osage Orange Seed for sale, in large or small quantities. Address D. & J. M. JONES, Towanda, McLean Co., Illinois.

FOR SALE—Machinery in Flouring Mill. Three run 4½ feet French burr stones [illegible] W. J. SHEPPARD, Port Byron, Rock Island County, Ill.

FOR SALE—The stock and fixtures of a well established millinery business, in a thriving inland city within 120 miles of Chicago. Terms easy. Address "C W L," Tribune office.

FOR SALE—Portable Engines. [illegible]

FOR SALE—Steam Engine—[illegible]

Wanted—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—To give away—A nice Baby, 6 weeks old. [illegible] Apply to MRS. DORAN, No. 11 [illegible] West Side.

WANTED—A new or second-hand steam Boiler, about 8 feet long, with its front, smoke pipe, &c. Address with full description of boiler and price, "STEAM BOILER," [illegible]

WANTED—Two experienced Travelling Salesmen who have travelled and canvassed a trade in the Northwest. No others need apply. W. E. BURLOCK & CO., 86 Lake-st.

WANTED—Capital—The subscriber wants a good reliable man to furnish an equal amount of capital (say $3,500) to engage in an enterprise that will pay the amount of investment in twelve months. Call at Room 26, No. 2 [illegible] F. D. WHITFORD.

WANTED—A few pupils on the Piano, and in all kinds of useful and ornamental needlework, by a competent lady residing in the centre of the city. Please address MRS. FULTON, Tribune office.

WANTED—A Tutor in a private family, a few miles out in the country. Apply for two days at Room 100 Tremont House.

WANTED—A good business man with from $500 to $1,500 capital, to take half interest in a business which will pay $5,000 in four months. 164 Randolph st., Room 8.

WANTED—By a healthy, respectable woman, who has lost her baby, a situation as wet nurse. Apply at MRS. E. PRATT'S Intelligence Office, 156 South Clark street.

WANTED—Parties having lots for sale or lease will do well to call at Real Estate and Mercantile Exchange, 219 State street, as we have more calls than we can supply.

WANTED—Merchandise—Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Clothing or Groceries, for good lands in Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois or Missouri. Address P. O. Box 2876.

WANTED—Cauldron Kettle—Any one having a large second hand Cauldron Kettle for sale can find a purchaser by inquiring of CHATER, 35 Clark-st.

WANTED—Live men, to sell a patent machine for grinding all kinds of knives, shears, scissors, scythes, reaper knives and all kinds of edge tools. It is adapted to every family, factory, shop, hotel, saloon, restaurant, vessel, canal boat, and sells at all seasons of the year [illegible] from $10 to $20 each per day [illegible] FULLER & COOK, 84 LaSalle st., Room 28.

WANTED—To buy for cash—1 house and lot on South Side for $3,500, pleasantly located [illegible] N. B. BAKER & CO., Real Estate Brokers, 153 Dearborn st., Room 6.

WANTED—100 families to go South, on the following terms: Each family will be furnished with a house, a cow, a sow, and one or two mules, also all necessary farming utensils, cotton seed, corn and other seeds [illegible] 24 Dearborn street. C. GRANVILLE HAMMOND, Agent.

WANTED—Any party having a fair set of Tinner's Tools for sale cheap, may hear of a cash purchaser by addressing "M S T," Tribune office.

WANTED—To buy for cash, a good second hand Steam Boiler of 10 horse power, either portable or stationary. Write, giving sizes, kind and price, immediately. Direct EVERHART, MOON & CO., Lagrange Centre, Ind.

WANTED—A store with rooms suitable for living attached, in some thriving railroad town. Any person having the same to sell can hear of a purchaser by addressing Box 64, Fond du Lac, Wisconsin.

WANTED—Every one to send their address and receive by return mail, the "Parisian Ladies' Secret of Personal Beauty," mailed free. C. LEMOINE & CO., P. O. Box 2150, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—$1500 per year. We want agents everywhere to sell our improved $20 Sewing Machines. Three new kinds. Under and upper feed. Warranted five years. Above salary or large commissions paid. The only machines sold in United States for less than $40, which are fully licensed by Howe, Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, Singer & Co., and Bachelder. All other cheap machines are infringements. Circulars free. Address, or call upon SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Maine.

Wanted—Male Help.

WANTED—1 clerk, 1 salesman, 1 dry goods salesman, 1 book-keeper, 2 assistants, 4 clerks, 3 travelling agents, 1 porter, 4 drivers, 1 copyist, 2 upholsterers, 1 cabinet maker, 1 brakesman, 1 fireman, 2 conductors, 1 baggagemaster, 1 collector, 1 harness-makers, 1 varnisher, 1 painter, 1 cutter, 1 leather finisher. Other situations always open at the Commercial Employment Agency, 87 Washington street, Room 5. [illegible] MILLER & CO.

WANTED—2 clerks, 2 salesmen, 2 order clerks, 1 travelling agent, 2 conductors, 1 brakeman, 1 fireman, 1 baggageman, 1 collector, 1 [illegible], 2 drivers, 10 carpenters, 1 varnisher, upholsterers. Other situations always open at 87 Washington street, Room 5, up stairs. MILLER & CO.

WANTED—All persons looking for employment, to apply at 87 Washington street, Room 5 [illegible] MILLER & CO.

WANTED—25 woodchoppers, 25 railroad hands, 2 men to stable, and 6 laborers. Apply immediately at the CHICAGO EMPLOYMENT ASSOCIATION, 118 South Clark-st., Room 31.

WANTED—2 book-keepers, 2 assistants, 1 copyist, 3 hotel clerks, 1 collector, 3 office clerks, 1 dry goods and 1 druggist clerk, and several others. [illegible] CHICAGO EMPLOYMENT ASSOCIATION, 118 South Clark-st., Room 31.

WANTED—All persons seeking employment to apply at the CHICAGO EMPLOYMENT ASSOCIATION, 118 South Clark st., Room 31, as this is the most reliable office in the city.

WANTED—2 grocery clerks, 2 bartenders, 3 hotel porters, 1 fireman, 3 brakemen, 2 firemen, 1 watchman, 1 carriage driver and several others. [illegible] CHICAGO EMPLOYMENT ASSOCIATION, 118 South Clark st., Room 31.

WANTED—A travelling Agent for a first-out tobacco establishment. Must be well acquainted with the business, and have a good trade in the States of Illinois and Wisconsin. Address "GLASS," Box 929, Detroit, Mich.

WANTED—3,000 men to go South, wages $30.00 per month, and board; 1,000 wood choppers. All others wishing employment call at 189 Washington street, Room 1, up stairs. [illegible]

Wanted—Female Help.

WANTED—10 Girls to work at the hair trade. Apply at 127 South Clark-st. [illegible]

WANTED—A good girl to cook and do general housework. Call at 13 Harmon court, between 3 and 5 o'clock, p. m.

WANTED—A Girl who can bring good references as to character and capability can hear of a good place in a small family on the West Side, by calling at 34 LaSalle street, between 3 and 4 o'clock.

WANTED—A good American Girl to take care of an infant. References required. Call at 337 Michigan avenue.

WANTED—A good cook, washer and ironer, to whom liberal wages will be paid. Apply at 301 Carroll street.

Wanted—Situations.

WANTED—Situation—As wet nurse. Apply to MRS. BARRY, 339 Wabash avenue, 2 days.

WANTED—Situation—To nurse the sick, by a middle aged American lady of considerable experience, now stopping at 130 Chicago avenue. References given.

WANTED—Situation—A young man with good references desires a situation (wholesale business house preferred) as Book Keeper and to help generally. Present salary moderate. Address for two days "H R," Tribune office.

WANTED—Situation—By an experienced Photographer competent to take charge of any department, would like to go in the country. Address "PHOTOGRAPHER," P. O. Box 717, Chicago.

WANTED—Situation—By a first-class salesman of strictly temperate habits, (who also speaks German) a situation of some kind in a wholesale overall grocery or hardware store. Is not afraid to work, and can give good references. Address "F G R," P. O. Box 1633.

WANTED—Situation—By an elderly man (who has had several years experience in the business) as Cutter or Foreman in a boot and shoe establishment. Would prefer to take charge of a place in a country town. Best of references. Address "R," Tribune office.

WANTED—Situation—By an Engineer and Draughtsman, in some machine shop, or would like to take an interest in same. Can furnish a capital of from $2,000 to $3,000. Address "IRO," at J. S. Tucker & Co., 92 & 94 Dearborn street.

Wanted—To Rent.

WANTED—To Rent—Three or four rooms for a family of three grown up persons, near the Horse cars, on the South or West Side. Also, some lofts for a light manufacturing business. Also, two good boarding houses, possession to be had May 1st, or before. A. GAGE & CO., Room 4, No. 44 LaSalle street.

WANTED—To Rent—For a No. 1 tenant, a house for a small genteel family. Must be in a good neighborhood and convenient to business. HOYT & FORSYTH, Real Estate Agents, Rooms 23, 24 and 25 Reynolds' Block.

WANTED—To Rent—A genteel dwelling house situated on South Side, on the avenues preferred, by a family without children. Box 4000 P. O., or apply to No. 16 LaSalle st.

WANTED—To Rent—For three months, a single seated top buggy for moderate driving. A liberal price will be paid. Address G. D. REED, 83 Clark-st.

WANTED—To Rent—By a gentleman, furnished apartments with partial board or without it. Address, stating terms and location, Box 3963.

WANTED—To Rent—In the vicinity of Washington Skating Park, a cottage, or three or four rooms in a house, for housekeeping, by responsible parties without children. Address "JAMES," P. O. Box 1829.

WANTED—To Rent—Cottage House containing 7 or 8 rooms, with water and gas, in good location, by a good tenant. Possession May 1st. Address P. O. Box 1081.

WANTED—To Rent—A first or second floor or loft in the immediate vicinity of South Water street, suitable for a light jobbing business. Address Post Office Box 1053.

Taken Up

TAKEN UP—Late on Tuesday night last, a Dark Brown Horse, with harness and sleigh bells. The owner can have the property by proving the same and applying at Drug Store 41 Blue Island avenue, between 7 and 9 p. m.

Strayed.

STRAYED Run Away—Tuesday evening, Jan. 30th, in the neighborhood of Smith's Hotel, Dry Bay Horse, about 12 years old, having attached to his bobsleigh a harness, cutter. A suitable reward will be paid for the return of the horse to GIFFORD & SCHOENHOF, 42 and 44 Seward street.

GRAY'S PATENT

MOLDED COLLARS.

Wholesale dealers in Paper Collars can obtain as terms on single orders for 10,000 or more Collars.

HATCH, JOHNSON & CO., Selling Agents American Molded Collar Company, [illegible] Warren st., New York.

Wanted—Agents.

WANTED—Agents—[illegible] CAMPAIGNS [illegible]

[illegible]

HEADQUARTERS AGENTS [illegible] Prof. Henry Coppee [illegible] C. F. VENT & CO., Publishers, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Agents—Of abilities, officers and soldiers, [illegible] to canvass for the standard History of the War, complete in one very large volume of over 1,000 pages [illegible] Publishers in both English and German [illegible] CURDY & CO., Lombard Block, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Agents—$150 a month, to sell the "UNIVERSAL" SEWING MACHINE [illegible] DANN & CO., P. O. Drawer 6374, Chicago.

WANTED—Agents—$150 a month to sell THE IMPROVED FAMILY SEWING MACHINE [illegible] DANN & CO., P. O. Box 3[illegible] [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—Of agents to sell a new and valuable patent [illegible] Inquire at Room 6, No. 73 Clark street.

WANTED—Agents—In every town and neighborhood [illegible] [illegible] Send 50 cents for circulars and terms. [illegible] HATFIELD, Box 4781, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Agents—For HISTORY OF THE REBELLION, by J. T. Headley. [illegible] Clark street, Chicago.

WANTED—Agents—New plan. Agents are bound to make money [illegible] FIRE AND COTTON FIELD [illegible] A. KIDDER, 52 Washington st., Chicago.

WANTED—Agents—Salesmen able farmers, from everywhere [illegible] worthless vagrants. Please call at [illegible] South Clark street.

WANTED—Agents—$150 a month [illegible] Charts, Colored Prints, Rock [illegible] Send stamp to E. B. LANDON [illegible] avenue, 3 door from Adams House.

WANTED—Agents—$150 a month to sell the UNION FAMILY SEWING MACHINE [illegible] Address AMERICAN SEWING CO., P. O. Drawer 6193, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Agents—(F preferred.) Many are making $[illegible] per day. Call at Room 14, No. 147 South Clark. Capital from $15 to $150. [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—Live for live agents. The best History [illegible] Hitchcock's Historical History of the War [illegible] Union. By Mrs. Anna S. Stephens [illegible] Address OCCIDENTAL [illegible] COMPANY.

WANTED—Agents—D [illegible] Booked to death [illegible] of North America [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—In [illegible] or the country to sell a new [illegible] Call from 8 to 12 a. m. No. 164 [illegible] Chicago, Ill. J. W. JONES.

WANTED—Agents—For Agents to Lloyd Battle [illegible] GREAT REBELLION [illegible] E. B. LANDON, General Agent, 68 Michigan avenue, Chicago.

WANTED—Agents—$[illegible] SEWING MACHINE [illegible] Address [illegible], 2 Custom House Place, Chicago.

WANTED—Agents—Get [illegible] Dollars worth of photographs [illegible] DONNELL & CO., 138 Lake street, Chicago.

WANTED—Agents—In [illegible] Vol. 1 is now ready for delivery [illegible] SHERWOOD, 118 Lake st., Chicago, Ill.

Wanted—Partner.

WANTED—Partner—A [illegible] with $300 capital [illegible] "L F," Tribune office.

WANTED—Partner—With [illegible] "MANUFACTURER," [illegible]

WANTED—Partner—$1,000 [illegible] "ADVERTISER," [illegible] Chicago.

WANTED—Partner—In [illegible] 153 Dearborn street.

WANTED—Partner—$500 [illegible] at market, No. 100 [illegible] State street.

WANTED—Partner—With cash in a splendid paying business [illegible]

WANTED—Partner—The [illegible] "MERCHANT," [illegible]

WANTED—Partner—With capital of $1,000 [illegible] BROWN, P. O. Box 924, Chicago, Ill.

Wanted—Discharged [illegible]

WANTED—Discharged [illegible] 2784, Mattoon, Ill.

Wanted—Correspondents.

WANTED—Correspondents—Three young ladies [illegible] "BLANCHE H." and "GRACE H.," [illegible]

Boarding—Wanted.

BOARDING—Wanted—[illegible] young gentleman, on the West Side, convenient to the street cars. Address "M C D," Tribune office.

BOARDING—Wanted—[illegible] gentleman and his wife. [illegible] Private family preferred. [illegible] P. O. Box 1228.

Boarding.

BOARDING—Two gentlemen can be accommodated with day board [illegible] Quincy-st.

BOARDING—A few boarders can be accommodated at 298 Michigan [illegible]

BOARDING—Retrenchment [illegible]

BOARDING—A pleasant [illegible] unfurnished rooms, with board [illegible] street cars, on West Side. [illegible]

BOARDING—Good rooms [illegible] No. 88 Monroe-st. [illegible]

BOARDING—At 185 South [illegible] street. Pleasant rooms and good board [illegible]

BOARDING—A few [illegible] can be accommodated [illegible] 213 State st. [illegible]

BOARDING—To rent, two [illegible] of parlors and bedrooms [illegible] Dearborn-st., up stairs.

Lost.

LOST—On the morning of [illegible] inst., a Bunch of Keys. [illegible] liberally rewarded [illegible] at No. 37 Lake-st.

FOUND—[illegible]

Chicago Tribune.
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1866.

THE NEWS.

Eighty thousand emigrants from Germany arrived in this country last year.

Acting Master Wm. G. Morris has been ordered to the United States Steamer Michigan, at [illegible]

The steamer Belfast was captured recently by a band of guerillas on the Tombigbee river and the entire freight of cotton stolen.

Late news from Fenia gives interesting details of the progress of the movement in Ireland, and the great scare in Canada.

Thirty-three deaths occurred on the emigrant ship Albert Meyer, which arrived at New York yesterday from Bremen.

A destructive fire occurred at Fort Riley on Wednesday last, consuming the Government buildings and a large amount of stores.

A bill has passed both houses of the Minnesota Legislature and become a law, locating the Normal School at Winona.

The County Clerk, Sheriff and Deputy Sheriff of Pope county, Arkansas, have been murdered by [illegible] guerillas.

The Illinois regiments still in service are the 8th, 28th, 37th, 39th, 49th, 56th and [illegible] infantry, and 12th cavalry. Their locations will be found in our Springfield despatch.

A freight train on the Toledo, Wabash and Western road was thrown down an embankment yesterday, near the Illinois river, in which two men were killed and two injured.

[illegible]

FROM [illegible]

Proce[illegible]

Passag[illegible]

Reception [illegible]

Corresp[illegible] Chief[illegible]

Why the [illegible]